THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVI., No. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1209

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MINNESOTA RATE DECISION

THE RAY OF LIGHT shot through the "twilight zone" between State and national jurisdiction by the Minnesota rate decision fails to bring all our editorial watchers into agreement as to what they see there. For more than a year, State and national officials, the railroads, and Wall Street have awaited the Supreme Court's decision in this case, which was to illuminate finally that dim and shadowy borderland in the regulation of commerce. Now that the Court, in the unanimous opinion read by Mr. Justice Hughes on June 9, apparently "declines to admit that there is a twilight zone," editors and public men are somewhat at variance in deciding who is the winner. The decision reverses the lower court and upholds most of Minnesota's specific contentions, declaring valid her two-cent passenger rate and freight schedules, even tho interstate traffic may be indirectly affected. But the Court emphatically declares this regulation to be valid only because Congress has not seen fit to enact legislation covering this point, but which Congress has the power to do whenever it pleases. Hence, since the Court in practise leaves the State's right of regulation intact, we find papers like the Washington *Post* and Chicago *Post* agreeing with the New York *Commercial*, which believes that "the United States Supreme Court has handed the railroads of this country over to the tender mercies of the various States of the Union, which can now go as far as they please, so long as what they do to the railroads does not amount to confiscation." That Congress may exert its latent powers seems "much like a pleasant dream," for "a Congress that is committed to the principle of State rights is not likely to do much for the railroads." This view is supported by many Democratic Senators and Representatives, who approve the decision and see no need for further legislation.

But a careful reading of the opinion, say the Boston *Transcript*, Springfield *Republican*, and New York *Press*, *Tribune*, and *Evening Mail*, will find that it contains, to quote *The Tribune*, "a pretty complete assertion of the Government's paramount right to go into a State and upset local regulations inimical to the conduct of interstate commerce on a just and fair basis." Sooner or later, says *The Republican*, Congress must enact laws asserting its jurisdiction. Thus the Supreme Court's decision is declared by *The Press* to be for the railroads—

"a signal of hope for the future, when Congress shall assume the paramountcy of the national authority, and the bewildered owners of the more than $16,000,000,000 invested in American railroad properties—to say nothing of other corporate investments—may look for justice and fair dealing to one authority rather than to forty-eight."

We are reminded by several newspapers that the history of the Minnesota rate cases began when in 1907 Minnesota, through its Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and subsequently through its legislature, ordered certain reductions of freight and passenger charges within the State. Stockholders of railroads directly affected brought suit to enjoin the rates as an unconstitutional exercise of power, as interference with interstate commerce, and as confiscatory. In April, 1911, Judge Sanborn, in the Federal Circuit Court, upheld all three of these contentions; in similar Missouri cases, the Circuit Court sustained the argument as to confiscatory rates, but not the argument of interference with interstate commerce. Now the Supreme Court reverses the Sanborn decision, to the great joy of the Governor of Minnesota and other State officials interested in the case.

It is a victory for Minnesota, says Attorney-General Smith, but a victory whose results "are of unmeasurable value to every State in the Union." Taking the same broad view, the Minneapolis *Journal* thinks the ground is now cleared "for a complete readjustment of the relations between the railroads and the public on a national basis." It continues:

"There were two branches of the case—first, the question of State control over rates wholly within the State; second, the question whether the rates prescribed by the State were confiscatory, as complained by the stockholders of the railroads. This second branch of the case naturally involves the principles on which railroad property is to be valued in determining the reasonableness of rates.

"Reduced to its simplest terms, the decision as to the first branch of the case is that the State does at present control intrastate rates, but that Congress at any time may in its discretion take away that power. There is, in short, no 'twilight zone' where neither State nor nation controls rates."

And the New York *World*, Baltimore *News*, and Chicago *Tribune* agree that the "twilight zone" now disappears, or, at least, "can be made to disappear whenever Congress decides to act."

The basis for their belief is found in these passages in the memorandum read by Justice Hughes:

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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"The authority of Congress extends to every part of interstate commerce and to every instrumentality or agency by which it is carried on; and the full control by Congress over the subjects committed to its regulation is not to be denied or thwarted by the commingling of interstate and intrastate operations. . . . .

"Where matters falling within the State power, as above described, are also by reason of their relation to interstate commerce within the reach of the Federal power, Congress must be the judge of the necessity of Federal action, and until Congress acts the States may act. The paramount authority of Congress enables it to intervene at its discretion for the complete and effective government of that which has been committed to its care, and for this purpose and to this extent, in response to a conviction of national need, to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own.

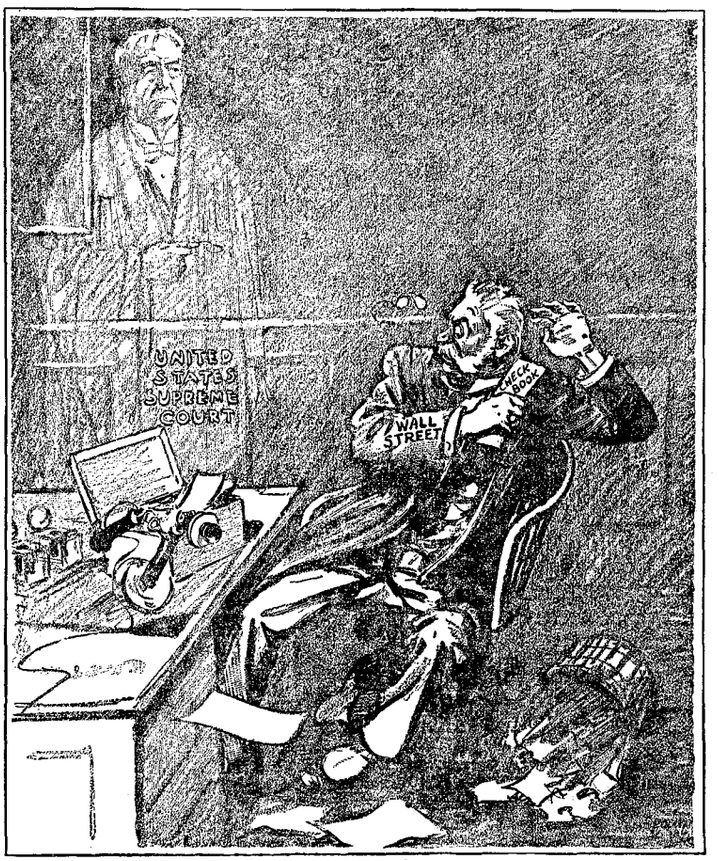
"State regulation of railroad rates began with railroad transportation. The authority of the State to prescribe what shall be reasonable charges for intrastate transportation is State-wide, unless it be limited by the exertion of the constitutional powers of Congress with respect to interstate commerce and its instruments. As a power appropriate to the territorial jurisdiction of the State it is not confined to a part of the State, but extends throughout the State, to its cities adjacent to its boundaries, as well as to those in the interior of the State. If this authority of the State be restricted it must be by virtue of the actual exercise of Federal control, and not by reason merely of a dormant Federal power—that is, one which has not been exerted.

"Congress, in an act to regulate commerce, expressly provided that the provisions of the act should not extend to transportation 'wholly within one State.' Having regard to the terms of the Federal statute, the familiar range of State action at the time it was enacted, the continued exercise of State authority in the same manner and to the same extent after its enactment, and the decisions of this Court recognizing and upholding this authority, the Court finds no foundation for the proposition that the act to regulate commerce contemplated interference with the authority of the State to prescribe reasonable rates for the exclusively internal traffic throughout the extent of its territory. . . . . .

"Under the established principles governing State action, Minnesota did not transcend the limits of its authority in prescribing the rates here involved, assuming them to be reasonable intrastate rates. It exercised an authority appropriate to its territorial jurisdiction and not opposed to any action thus far taken by Congress."

Then follows a paragraph which several editors look upon as a "hint to Congress":

"The interblending of operations in the conduct of interstate and local business by interstate carriers, and the exigencies that are said to arise with respect to the maintenance of interstate rates by reason of their relation to intrastate rates, are considerations for the practical judgment of Congress. If the situation has become such that adequate regulation of interstate rates can not be maintained without imposing requirements with respect to such intrastate rates of interstate carriers as substantially affect interstate rates, it is for Congress to determine, within the limits of its constitutional authority over interstate commerce and its instruments, the measure of the regulation it should supply."



HAUNTED.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Ex-President Taft, who, as lawyer, judge, and President, has had much to do with rate cases, thus gives, in a statement prepared for the New York *Sun*, his view of the effects of the decision:

"The railroads that deem themselves prejudically affected by the State regulation of State business can find no remedy for their complaint in the Interstate Commerce Act or in any judicial proceeding based upon that act. To this extent the issue is decided against the railroads.

"But the judgment of the Court is a broad declaration in favor of the plenary power of Congress to vest the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts, or some other appropriate instrumentality, with the authority to regulate and restrict such improper or prejudicial interference with interstate commerce as the fixing by a State railroad commission of merely State rates may involve . . . . .

"The result of the main issue is a great victory in principle for the national control of interstate commerce and the possession by Congress of the right to use every appropriate means to render that control effective and uniform, even where the means may include an investigation and restriction under Congressional authority of State-fixt rates on State business.

"The only recourse of the interstate railroads which have complaints of this kind, therefore, is to Congress for new legislation adopting some proper means to permit the railroads to secure consideration of their complaints by Federal authority and the restraint of such State action as may interfere with the uniform and proper regulation of their interstate commerce."

Railroad officials and railroad lawyers receive the decision with disappointment, which, however, is in some cases moderated and even overcome by the hope that Congress will make use of the broad powers it is declared to possess. Presidents Mudge of the Rock Island, and Delano of the Wabash, are reported as saying that it is the general opinion among railway men that the decision is bad for the railroads. Others are more optimistic, thinking that Congress is now aware of the hard lot of the roads, and is likely to take action giving the Interstate Commerce Commission complete charge of the railways of the country. Sentiment in Wall Street, according to the New York *Times*, is now drifting strongly in favor of such centralization, and it is taken for granted that the railroads will, as advised by ex-President Taft and many others, memorialize Congress to pass the necessary legislation. And this task is urged upon the Washington lawmakers as their bounden duty by such papers as the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Tribune*, Minneapolis *Journal*, and Chicago *Tribune*. "The national function of transportation" must be "regulated by the national Government, fully and consistently," declares the Chicago daily. Naturally, comments the New York *Evening Mail*, "this means all

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'LIZA CROSSING THE ICE.
—Gage in the Philadelphia *Press*.

YOU DIRTY BOY!
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

EXTRA HORRORS OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

railroads, and it is not difficult to see that it may also mean ultimately all industrial corporations."

Judging from Washington correspondence, this question may become a political issue at the next session of Congress. Representative Willis (Rep.), of Ohio, is said to be at work upon a bill to bridge the gap between Federal and State control of railway rates. On the other hand, no Democrat has been found who favors such action. Representative Adamson, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, remarks for instance:

"Believing in good government, I accept the Supreme Court's decision without additional legislation on this particular phase of the interstate commerce question."

It is the portion of the Minnesota rate decision dealing with the charges of confiscatory rates and the allied problem of valuation that is deemed of most immediate importance from the railroad standpoint by the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *The Wall Street Journal*. In the case of three roads, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the lower court had adjudged the Minnesota rates confiscatory. The Supreme Court reverses this decision in the case of the two first-named roads, but upholds it in the case of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. This part of the opinion dealing with the question of valuation is exceedingly technical, and can not here be quoted at length. The New York *Sun* explains that:

"In asserting that the rates were confiscatory, two sets of valuations of railroad property were offered to the lower court, which rejected the State valuation and accepted those of the railroads. The railroad valuations were in excess of their capitalization, and Judge Sanborn's doctrine that capital invested in railroad property was entitled to a return of 7 per cent., on the value of the property, was translated marketwise to mean minimum passenger and freight rates which would guarantee a wide margin of return above 7 per cent. on the par value of the common stocks of railroads similarly undercapitalized or overvalued. It was this translation which more than anything else raised the exaggerated hopes that went to smash in Wall Street yesterday.

"In arriving at his findings about railroad values, Judge Sanborn sustained the argument of the railroads that they were entitled to the present value of property *valued for railroad purposes* as distinct from the value of land adjacent to terminals or right of way."

The Supreme Court "refused to sustain either the values or the methods adopted," notes *The Sun*, but it also declined to offer any substitute method, being content with laying down a few general principles. To quote the opinion again:

"It is not admissible to attribute to the property owned by the carriers a speculative increment of value over the amount invested in it and beyond the value of similar property owned by others by reason of the fact of public service. . . . Assuming that the company is entitled to a reasonable share in the general prosperity of the communities it serves, and thus to attribute to its property an increase in value, still, the increase so allowed, apart from any improvements it may make, can not properly extend beyond the fair average of the normal market value of the land in the vicinity having a similar character. Otherwise we enter the realm of mere conjecture."

Apparently, then, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "the actual real estate of the railroads must be estimated at the local value of farm land in parts of the system, and at the improved real-estate value where the surrounding real estate is also improved." Herein this financial daily, and likewise the New York *Globe* and *Journal of Commerce*, *Sun*, and Springfield *Republican* see a distinct gain in the solution of the difficult valuation problem.

President Erb, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, is pleased with the decision, partly perhaps because the Minnesota rates were deemed confiscatory in the case of his road. Yet he bases his satisfaction on general grounds, saying:

"The United States Supreme Court now holds that the State can not make a rate that is confiscatory or that fails to yield a reasonable return on the value of the property. . . . . .

"The decision will, in my opinion, go far to establish confidence the world over in American railroad investments and should be helpful in the present condition in restoring confidence and general prosperity."

The effect of last week's decision on the Shreveport rate cases, which have been held over till October, is a subject of some interesting newspaper speculation, but Assistant Attorney-General Dennison, who represents the Department of Justice in the Commerce Court, and who drew the petition of the Federal Government intervening in the State rate cases because of their effect on the Shreveport case, is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as saying that the Supreme Court decision leaves the issue open:

"The Minnesota cases relate to an indirect effect upon interstate commerce, while the Shreveport case involves a direct and intentional interference with interstate commerce by the State of Texas."

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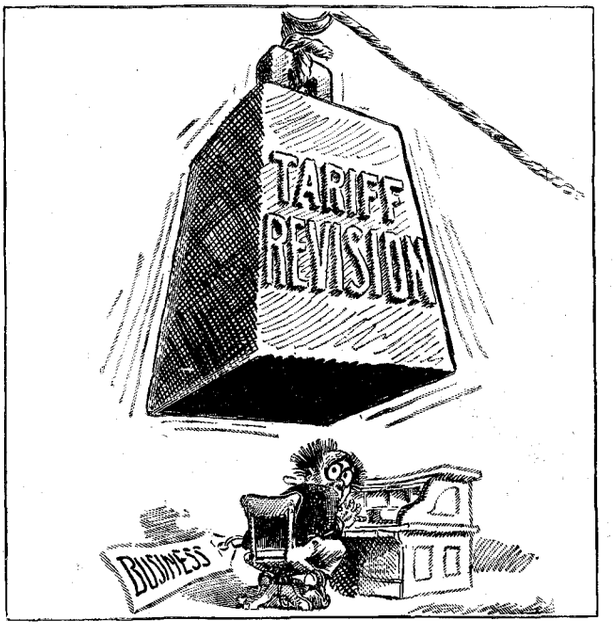
WITH AND WITHOUT.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



"HEAVY, HEAVY HANGS—"
—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call*.

HOPES AND FEARS IN TARIFF REVISION.

"PUBLICITY" FOR PUBLISHERS

OBJECTIONS to publicity about their affairs continue to come from our organs which exist by making public the affairs of others. Not that they have anything to conceal, they hasten to explain, but they fear that this piece of governmental coercion may lead to others, till finally the "freedom of the press" will be in danger. The Supreme Court, however, appears to have no such apprehension, and by its unanimous decision the "Newspaper Publicity Law," enacted as part of the Postal Appropriation Act of 1912, is affirmed as constitutional and described in the opinion, press reports say, as a measure "for the public good" and "not an abridgment of the freedom of the press." The particular section of the law whose validity was contested in the suit brought by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in conjunction with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, requires that every newspaper and periodical having mailing privileges of the second class shall file with the postal authorities semiannual sworn statements, giving the names of the editors, owners, stockholders, bondholders, mortgagees, and other security-holders, and the average circulation in the case of daily papers, which statement must also be published in the newspaper or periodical. Also, it is forbidden under penalty of a fine to publish paid-for articles without marking them "advertisement." This law applies to 52,000 publications, some reports estimate, and exempts only "religious, fraternal, and scientific publications." About 88 per cent. of the newspapers already have complied with the law, "many under protest," because they believe it seeks to "regulate journalism" and to enforce "censorship of the press."

On this point the Court's decision, announced by Chief Justice White, maintains—

"that in considering this subject we are concerned not with any general regulation of what should be published in newspapers, not with any condition excluding from the right to resort to the mails, but we are concerned solely and exclusively with the right on behalf of the publishers to continue to enjoy great privileges and advantages at the public expense, a right given to them by Congress upon condition of compliance with regulations deemed by that body incidental and necessary to the complete fruition of the public policy lying at the foundation of the privileges accorded."

If the methods of this law, which "many competent authorities" deem "excessively inquisitorial," says *The Journal of Commerce*, were applied to other than second-class matter, "it is difficult to see to what extremes this form of government espionage might not go," and this paper argues:

"The law was inspired partly as a matter of spite by legislators who wished to punish the newspapers for their hostile criticisms. There was no public demand for such a measure. It escaped discussion because that was rendered impossible through the haste in which it was rushed through Congress as a rider upon the Post-Office Appropriation Bill. Some of its provisions are ridiculous, and the law should be amended or repealed to bring it within the limits of reason. Of course *The Journal of Commerce* will very cheerfully comply with the mandate of the Supreme Court as soon as the requirements of the law are clearly understood. As for the policies and actions of *The Journal of Commerce*, they require neither explanation nor defense, being absolutely open and independent in all respects."

Nor has the New York *Times* anything to conceal in its affairs or its circulation, but it does consider the law "odious" and "of no benefit whatever to the public." As for the requirement that all paid-for matter shall be marked "advertisement," says *The Times*, as it does not do a "reading-notice" business, the provision can have no personal application, yet—

"We have denounced the law because it is base in origin and detestable in principle. It is a bad and harmful law, and as soon as the people show sufficient interest in the affairs of the nation to elect a Senate and House of a higher intellectual level than that recently attained, it will be repealed."

The harm of the publicity law, in the view of the New York *Evening Post*, lies in "the possibility of using the postal laws in a punitive way and not only against the newspapers," because the Court's decision "rests the whole question on the right of Congress to specify the conditions under which newspapers and periodicals shall be admitted to the privileges of second-class matter."

But the fears of the New York dailies are not shared by the Springfield *Republican*, which remarks that the law "is to most papers an academic matter," and "there seems no reason for fearing that there is to be any serious abridgment of the freedom of the press along this line."

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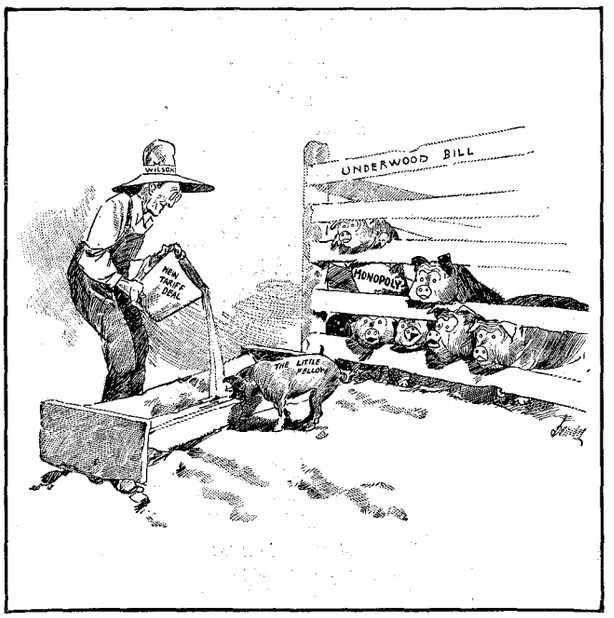

THE SQUEALERS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

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"WHO'S GOING TO TAKE CARE OF US?"
—Kemble in the New York *Evening Sun*.

TARIFF INFANTS.

INDICTING A "LABOR TRUST"

THE INDICTMENT of nineteen officials of the United Mine Workers of America for violation of the Sherman Law in connection with the West Virginia strike puzzles the Washington correspondents, coming at the time it does. Why start such a suit, they wonder, on the very eve of the United State Senate's investigation of charges much the same, in a general way, as those carried in the indictment? Furthermore, as the Washington *Times* points out, "President Wilson's difficulties deciding whether to sign or veto the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill," with its proviso forbidding the use of its appropriation, for prosecuting labor unions and agricultural associations under the Antitrust Law, "will not be lessened by the action of the West Virginia Federal Court." The President's plan, according to the well-informed Washington *Post*, is "to accompany his signature of the Sundry Civil Bill with a statement deprecating the proviso, and explaining that the Department of Justice had other funds available for punishing violators of the law regardless of their affiliations." But it was hardly expected, continues *The Post*, "that any active move against labor men would be used as a practical illustration of that statement." Any political significance in the indictment, however, declare several editors and correspondents, is obscured for the present by the fact that it came about solely on the initiative of the local district attorney, without even the knowledge of the Attorney-General and the other officials of the Department of Justice in Washington. But later, says *The Post*,

"If the prosecution is pushed forward, it will be understood that the President approves the indictment. If the case is dropt, the inference will be drawn that the President's interest in the proviso in the Sundry Civil Bill goes deeper into its merits than has been surmised heretofore."

Nor is it in Washington alone that this action has caused surprize and started questionings. Labor leaders gathered informally in Indianapolis let it be understood, according to a press dispatch, that in their opinion "the conviction of the defendants would put a stop to organizing across State lines and would practically destroy labor organizations unless they confined themselves within State lines and thus escaped the inhibitions of the Sherman Antitrust Law." And it was to escape just such conditions, they explain, "that they urged the passage of an act exempting them from prosecution under the Antitrust Law."

The indictment charges that the nineteen persons named, as agents and members of "an unincorporated, voluntary organization of individuals as a labor union known as the United Mine Workers of America, having many thousands of members, unlawfully combined and conspired together with the object and intent of unionizing and making members of said organization the laborers employed in and around the coal mines of the State of West Virginia," with the intent that the organization, "by regulating the wages to be paid to those laborers, could and would fix and control prices at which the coal mined in West Virginia could compete with the coal mined in the western part of Pennsylvania and in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois." Or, as the press generally understand it, tho the mine owners are not named, the officials of the Mine Workers are indicted "for conspiring with coal operators in other States who are friendly to union labor to unionize the miners of West Virginia and introduce into that State the higher union scale of wages." This, declares President John P. White, one of the nineteen indicted Mine Workers, "is absurd and ridiculous."

"We will be amply able to make clear that no such collusion existed, or was even thought of. If we conspired with the operators, as the dispatch says, why did they not indict the operators? There are operators in the four States mentioned—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—who own mines in West Virginia. They would hardly be conspiring against themselves.

"The whole story is a pure fabrication of the wildest imagination."

It may be that the full strength of the case against these Mine Workers has not appeared in the dispatches, suggest the Washington *Post* and the Springfield *Republican*, but, says the latter, if all they have done "is to bring about, or to seek to bring about, the raising of wages, then it is impossible to offer any defense whatever of the use of the Antitrust Law in prosecuting them," and "the sooner that law is amended, the better." Yet after all, *The Republican* feels confident that if such is the case, the highest Federal courts are not likely to sustain the charges

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brought in West Virginia. Likewise it appears to the Washington *Times* that "to decide the West Virginia case against the union would seemingly be to decide against all unions whose program might affect the price of anything entering into interstate commerce." And it concludes emphatically: "It is impossible and unthinkable that the labor organizations shall now be adjudicated out of existence under a law that was never meant to apply to them."

To the New York *Times*, however, which looks at the situation from a slightly different viewpoint, a conspiracy of the kind charged "is about as obnoxious a conspiracy in restraint of trade as could well be imagined," and is a "perfectly apparent" violation of the Antitrust Law. If that statute, it continues, "is applicable in any case, it is applicable to this one." Finally,

"The West Virginia indictment supplies a very good test of the attitude of the Executive Department of the Government toward the remarkable theory adopted by Congress that crime is not punishable when committed by labor unions and farmers."

The New York *Globe*, speaking as a friend of organized labor, welcomes the prosecution "because sooner or later some court must squarely pass on the question of whether or not labor unions are obnoxious under the Sherman Law." And the New York *Commercial*, noting that another set of indictments handed down by the same grand jury charges a coal-mining company with peonage, deems it well that the prosecution of the two cases will enable the various interests concerned "to join issues upon which the Supreme Court may pass judgment in the end."

The indictments came "as a complete surprize to me," says Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, who, as the Senatorial investigation begins, declares that "in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal fields, the civil authorities have absolute control and have had for some time." In view of the wide-spread criticism of the Governor in connection with the use of martial law in West Virginia, it is but fair to say that the report of the Socialist committee of inquiry practically exonerates him. To quote from this document, as appears in the Milwaukee *Leader* (Soc.)—

"He had inherited martial law from Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, and the reason he permitted it to remain effective was because he was requested to do so by the union miners themselves to prevent them and their organizers from being assaulted and beaten up by the Baldwin-Feltz thugs in the employ of the mine owners. . . . . .

"We have no desire to exculpate Governor Hatfield for any act he is justly responsible for, but it is undoubtedly true that he has been accused of wrongs which were committed under the administration of Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, to whose official spinelessness and subserviency to the mine owners are mainly due the outrages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation.

"It was under the administration of Glasscock and not Hatfield that martial law was declared; that the military commission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, C. H. Boswell, and numerous others were court-martialed and convicted."

The Socialist Committee state in this document that the Governor had "unconditionally released" these persons from prison, and quote him as saying "that not in a single instance had he affirmed a conviction of the military commission, that the suppressed Socialist papers were at liberty to resume publication, and that he believed in the rights of free organization, free speech, and free assemblage."

NEW JERSEY'S JOURNALISTIC PERILS

AN UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT in the Paterson strike—the conviction of a Socialist editor for daring to impugn the Paterson police in his *Weekly Issue*—has resulted in a change of the popular temper toward the strike-ridden Jersey city and bids fair to bring up the question of free speech as a national topic. Alexander Scott is the name of the convicted editor whose sentence is indeterminate at from one to fifteen years at hard labor, with a fine of $250. The New York Socialist *Call* announces the formation of a "Scott Defense Fund" by the Passaic County Socialists, to carry the case to the highest courts. The contest will be fought out on a proper legal basis, says *The Call*, and there will be "no anarchy, even if the anarchists are the police," for Scott is not to be railroaded and his fight "will persist when the strike in the silk-mills is ended." The statements on which Scott was indicted were directed against the chief of police and his men, and some of them are quoted by the Kansas City *Star*, which says that "every interest, big or little, that fears publicity" is always ready with the cry: "Send the editor to jail; teach him a lesson so he won't interfere with our game." Once Scott wrote, *The Star* tells us: "Helpless men, women, and children are brutally clubbed, cuffed, and manhandled right on the streets." And again: "The police anarchists not only believe in lawlessness, but they practise it. They don't waste words on the workingmen—they simply crack their heads." It is of remarks like these that the New York *Tribune* says the Curran Report makes "quite as serious charges against the police of New York" and counsels the higher courts of New Jersey to show disapproval of "the perversion of justice now being practised in Paterson," for—

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ALEXANDER SCOTT,

The editor whose imprisonment for printing unkind words about the Paterson police raises the "free-speech" issue in New Jersey.

"If they do not check the infringement on the rights of the press and of free speech now going on there, Congress will properly step in and inquire whether citizens and residents of New Jersey are enjoying the full protection of the guaranties of the federal Constitution."

Just what rights of citizenship have been violated in Paterson are touched upon by the New York *Globe* in a résumé of the progress of the strike in which it holds that the whole trouble has been that "Haywoodism on one side has been met by Haywoodism on the other," and it adds that "anarchism is not prevented, but stimulated, when public officers, losing their heads and forgetting their oaths, become anarchistic." Also *The Globe* points out that it has been the game of Haywood and his associates to tease "a stupid chief of police" into making "illegal arrests," thus giving support to "the Haywood theory that the present government is all wrong." Then follow instances, such as the conviction of Haywood in April "by a foolish magistrate"—a judgment reversed in a higher court; then the conviction of Patrick Quinlan "for an offense which it is seemingly conceded he did not commit," and finally, the conviction and sentencing, as above stated, of the Socialist editor of *The Weekly Issue*, who, as *The Globe* says, was found guilty of criminal "hostility to government" by a jury consisting of "two county officers, two farmers, and eight business men." Continuing, *The Globe* tells us that altho "nine-tenths of the voting citizens of Paterson are employees," not one of them was on the jury, and it sums up the Scott verdict in these words:

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"Free speech was first suppress in Paterson. Then free assemblage. Now freedom of the press is attacked. It is to be hoped there is enough virtue left in the press and among the friends of free government to protect this Jersey editor in his constitutional rights. A poor man, he should not be asked to bear the sole expense of his defense. He should be furnished with competent counsel and a prompt appeal taken. In the meantime it is proper to repeat one of the statements for which this Jersey editor has been convicted as a criminal—namely, that the anarchism of the worst kind is the anarchism of public officers who flagrantly violate the law by disregarding constitutional rights."

The statute by whose provisions Scott was convicted, the Springfield *Republican* informs us, was passed soon after the assassination of President McKinley "in sympathy with the popular excitement of the hour over the criticism of governments and public officials by the press," and observes:

"That it is a statute which might be used outrageously by the authorities is evident enough. Whether it has been in the case referred to we do not undertake to say without having seen the text of the articles in the Passaic paper on the Paterson police. But it is a law which, having now been enforced in a special instance, should be made to stand the test of the judgment of the highest tribunals to which the individual may appeal for the safeguarding of his liberties."

But the New York *World*, which disclaims any sympathy for the I. W. W., says it has read carefully Editor Scott's criticism of the Paterson police and concludes that—

"If New York had such a law and it was interpreted as the New Jersey law has been interpreted, most of the inhabitants of this city would be in jail. Indeed, except for Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo and the police force, the town would be practically depopulated."

"Not an ornament to Jersey justice," remarks the Boston *Transcript* on what it calls a "gag law," and believes the Socialists will be duly grateful to the court for having provided them with an asset so valuable as "a fully fledged martyr." *The Transcript* does not believe Scott guilty from the evidence of his editorials, and defends criticism of public officials with this argument:

UNITED THEY STAND.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"A great deal has happened within the year so close to New Jersey that the courts of that State should have seen that the literal application of the law under which they were working was hardly in accord with the public welfare. Suppose that when Rosenthal was shot down the newspapers and people of the city and State of New York had been compelled to keep silence, that situation would have continued to fester and expand under the immunities of enforced secrecy. It was the publicity that followed that gave justice its opportunity and helped the authorities to discover and punish at least a few of the guilty parties. The delight of men high up in the police department at finding themselves protected by a law of the State against criticism and the detection to which it led, for their parts in an infamous conspiracy, can well be imagined.

THE PATERSON ATTEMPT.

—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

"It is fortunate that the case is to be considered by a higher or probably the highest court in the State. If there has been an inadequate or too technical interpretation of the law, the court will doubtless find it out. If the terms of the law compel the verdict that has been given, then it is so much the worse for the law. When a public servant, from the highest to the lowest, is protected against criticism, we may look for bad and oppressive service. Publicity is the safety-valve. Public sentiment is a better regulator of public service than any other influence that can be invoked, but it is impossible to know what public sentiment is if it is deprived of the right of free expression."

Similarly the Cleveland *Press* holds that "free government is impossible without free discussion," and that "the right of free speech in a democracy is basic," but, because of certain recent infringements of this right in various parts of the country, *The Press* is moved to ask:

"What is meant by free speech as the term is used in the constitutional guaranty? Does it mean that one may at any time and in any condition say whatever comes into his mind to say? Does it mean that he may say only what the police or military authorities say he may say? Or does it mean intermediate shadings difficult to define, not clearly understood and therefore so uncertain as to make clashes inevitable? There is needed, now more than ever before, in view of the prevalence of social unrest, a clear and compelling statement of just what this guaranty covers. Since the subject in controversy goes to the very base of free government, the intelligence brought to its consideration should be the best that the nation can summon.

"Let the President, therefore, when he deems the time fitting, take action on the free-speech petition, not with a view to conditions in Paterson merely, or any other area of passing controversy, but broadly, fundamentally. Let us have a standard definition of what free speech is. Let us know where we stand."

The New York *Sun* is astonished at the "loose and hasty" talk over an "agitator" who happens also to be an editor, while the Providence *Journal* reminds Scott that there are sufficient court decisions on "the freedom of the press" to ensure him every opportunity.

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THE "TEN-PER-CENT." IMMIGRATION BILL

TO BAR OUT undesirables on a percentage basis is the adroit plan of Senator Dillingham in his Immigration Bill, as the press interpret it. A simple application of arithmetic is to limit the influx from southern and eastern Europe. Mr. Dillingham is remembered as chairman of the late Immigration Commission and author of an immigration bill, vetoed by President Taft, in which the feature most opposed was the literacy test. There is no such test in the present Dillingham Bill, the press accounts tell us, but in place of it is a provision that the number of aliens of any nationality, exclusive of temporary visitors, who may be admitted into the country during a year must not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of persons of that nationality "resident in the United States at the time of the United States census next preceding," while the minimum number of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year shall not be less than 5,000. The probabilities are said to be against the bill's coming up for consideration during this session, altho, as *The Journal of Commerce* notes, it is the third in the cause of restricted immigration that has been introduced in this Congress, and its provisions are more severe than those of the other bills, except for the omission of the literacy test.

It is provided in the Dillingham Bill that when the maximum number of any nationality has been admitted, all other aliens of that nationality who apply for admission during the fiscal year shall be excluded. However, "aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, and aliens coming to join near relatives, as well as members of professional and business classes," may be admitted regardless of the maximum number. A further provision empowers the Secretary of Labor to admit aliens in excess of the maximum number when, "in his opinion, such action is justifiable as a measure of humanity." According to information compiled by Senator Dillingham, based on immigration experience of the last ten years, the New York *Sun* reports, the Dillingham Bill, if it became a law, would reduce the immigration from southern and eastern Europe by about 130,000 annually, and "the number of aliens coming from northern and western Europe might be increased two-thirds." Apparently this is a consummation that is widely wished, as the Indianapolis *News* says:

"Frankly, immigrants from northern and western Europe are more to be desired than those from any other part of the world. Most of what is recognized as true American stock to-day traces its ancestry to peoples of Great Britain, Germany, and other states of the same grade. Immigration laws should be just not only to the home-seeker, but to those whose homes are to be shared by the newcomers. The need for stricter regulation is recognized. Perhaps the Dillingham proposals will open the way for a solution."

The absolute need of legislation to reduce the present flow of immigration to a minimum is insisted on by the *Labor Clarion*, San Francisco, which argues in this fashion against the alien laborer who pauperizes the American workman:

"The great bulk of the immigration we are now receiving consists of Lithuanians, Magyars, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanians, Russians, Servians, Slovaks, Slavonians, Syrians, Turkish, and South Italian males. They are unlike the old immigration which came in family groups looking for a home and a chance to educate their children and advance their general conditions. Everywhere this cheap labor has been coming in and crowding out the American workman."

On the other hand, many newspapers can see no virtue in such restrictions of immigration as Senator Dillingham proposes, as, for example, the Philadelphia *Record*, which thinks "there is much less excuse for excitement about immigration now than there was sixty years ago," because in proportion to the population our immigrants form hardly as large a percentage as they did then.

"The persons of foreign birth in this country in 1860 were 13.2 per cent. of the total. In 1900 they were 13.7. The largest percentage in any intermediate census year was 14.8 in 1890."

The New York *Evening Post* attributes the falling off of immigration from northern and western Europe to the fact that countries in that section have become more attractive to the people born there, owing to improvement in social and political conditions, and it consequently foresees a decrease in immigration from southern and eastern Europe when such conditions have ameliorated there. As for Mr. Dillingham's bill, *The Post* calls it "a device which smacks somewhat of the governmental methods found by *Gulliver* on the island of Laputa." Nor has the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* any admiration for the proposal, which is illogical, might prove absolutely harmful to the West, and "might even lead to unfortunate diplomatic entanglements," and *The Ledger* concludes:

"The immigration problem must be settled, but let it be done reasonably and fairly. Exclusion by percentages would not only be contradictory of the historic policy and principle of the nation, but it would be wofully futile in accomplishing its purpose. The ninth man might be the very one who ought to be kept out and the eleventh the very one who ought to be welcomed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE happy pair in Berlin drew three kings.—*New York Press.*

T. R. is quite a traveler, but he never gets out of the temperate zone.—*Detroit News.*

GEORGE HARVEY says that it doesn't pay to be a prophet. It certainly didn't pay George.—*Columbia State.*

IF the Senators study hard they may learn what a lobbyist is by the end of the season.—*Kansas City Star.*

THAT noise you hear from the East is the Turk rubbing his hands as Greek swats Bulgarian.—*Louisville Times.*

NEW YORK is to have not only the largest court-house in the country, but the largest church. It needs both.—*Cleveland Leader.*

To put one over the platter when Wagner comes up in the pinch is about as precarious as writing a life-insurance policy on the President of Mexico.—*New York Press.*

THE mayor of Philadelphia has found that the first families are willing to have the town reformed, if it can be done without inconvenience to them.—*Boston Advertiser.*

ALFRED NOYES is getting a large vote for poet laureate from American editors who can not remember any other British poet on the spur of the moment.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

SOME one says that there will be a monument erected to Mrs. Pankhurst in fifty years. Some of those members of Parliament no doubt think that a long time to wait.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PEACE is now raging in the Balkans.—*Columbia State.*

SOMETIMES the water-wagon can be made to do service as a band-wagon.—*Albany Journal.*

ALL is serene in California. Leland Stanford students have defeated a Japanese nine at baseball.—*New York Sun.*

MR. EDISON says there will be no poverty one hundred years hence. Not for any of us at least.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IN the old days England used to burn the witches, but now witches are trying to burn England.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

GAS-PIPES made out of newspapers are a late invention. Some newspapers make better gas-pipes than others.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SOMEBODY proposes that the United States buy Mexico. But if we had to pay all the Mexican governments there are, wouldn't it be expensive?—*New York Mail.*

A CITY editor with a few free circus tickets to dispose of knows just how the President feels, with about 6,500 applicants for every post-office.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* remarks that Japan ought to be grateful because the United States opened her up to civilization. She is—and would like to return the compliment in kind.—*Louisville Times.*

UP to the hour of going to press, no member of the original Ananias Club has announced his intention of following the Colonel's example and appealing to the courts.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY JAPAN CAN NOT DECLARE WAR

JAPAN WILL NOT FIGHT about the invidious treatment of a few fruit-farmers in California. "Of that we may be sure," declares Mr. Lovat Fraser in the London *Daily Mail*. Mr. Fraser is one of the first Orientalists in the world and knows all that can be learned about the past and present politics, statecraft, and military resources of the Near and Far East. His "India under Curzon" is considered by critics a masterpiece of brilliant writing, judicial fairness, and accurate information. He is perfectly well qualified to give reasons why Japan must hesitate when once a real *casus belli* has developed. Japan is too weak, too poor, indeed, to enter the lists with America, he says. If she did, she would cause the white races throughout the world to stand shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx against her. Even if she conquered Hawaii and the Philippines, the United States, after experiencing a defeat which could be merely temporary, would revive from such a Bull Run discomfiture stronger than ever and with more ships and more men, and a deepened tempest of anger would ultimately drive the yellow man "bootless home and weather-beaten back." To quote Mr. Fraser:

JAPAN—"Call off your dog, Mr. Wilson!" —*Puck* (Tokyo).

"A conflict between Japan and the United States at this juncture would mean the ruin of Japan. The late Homer Lea's fantastic visions have little relation to reality. Japan could not run the risk of an invasion of the Pacific slope, because she would soon be ejected. She might take Hawaii and the Philippines, but how long could she keep them? The United States would press forward the completion of the Panama Canal, spend her vast resources in building an invincible armada of dreadnoughts, and devote all her incomparable energies to winning back her lost possessions. The ultimate outcome of the struggle would never be in doubt, so far as the near future is concerned, for Japan could get no more ships and no more money."

Japan had the bitterest possible experience in her Manchurian campaign when she spent her last bullet and almost her last man in winning over Russia a victory which brought no indemnification. Had the struggle continued much longer, says Mr. Fraser, history would have had a different tale to tell about the bloody vicissitudes which were ended by the Treaty of Portsmouth. One victory by land or sea over the Yankees would mean nothing, declares this writer, for, he proceeds:

"A temporary success would be of no avail in such a mighty conflict. Japan fought herself to a standstill in the war with Russia. Had fighting continued a few months longer the verdict might have been reversed. She knows full well that the United States would never accept transient defeat. She is equally well aware that the Western world will not give her more ships and money to prosecute a war based upon such an issue as the Californian Land Bill. It would be a war deliberately fought to challenge the world-supremacy of the white races, and in such a cause the white races would instantly unite. They would not all fight, but they would not help Japan. The welfare of America means more to the white races than the welfare of Asia.

"We may take it for granted, then, that the present differences between Japan and the United States will in some way or other be composed."

Mr. Fraser thinks that the United States has a high mission to perform both by sea and land in supporting the supremacy of the white races, and maintaining their right to rule the earth. Hence he tells us that while the quarrel between the United States and Japan "is comparatively trivial, the issue that lies behind it is not trivial, and is probably destined to become one of the greatest problems of the twentieth century." He thus describes what the yellow races want:

"Equality of treatment, in the form in which the claim is being advanced by the more progressive peoples of Asia, connotes something more than relief from disabilities under the special laws of the white races. It means that the tacit assumption of the white races that it is their privilege to inherit the earth is directly contested. The yellow races are beginning to insist upon their right to spread outward. The overspill of the population of Europe pours into the American continent. Japan and China do not see why they should not move outward also, especially as they breed faster and much of their soil is already overpeopled.

"The little colonies of Japanese and Chinese scattered about over the American continent represent only the vanguard of this great movement. Japan does not find in Korea all the opportunities for expansion which she had expected. She knows that by mere weight of numbers the Chinese will eventually fill up the vacant space of Manchuria."

In this point lies the incalculable good America is doing by setting up a bulwark along the Pacific slope to keep off the locustlike hordes that would soon desolate her territory. In fact:

"California is the new boundary-wall of the white races. The day of Asiatic invasions of Europe is over. We have just seen the Turks driven from their last European possessions. The peoples of Asia have turned their faces eastward again, and they look across the Pacific toward the light of the morning sun. America, with her millions of negroes and her masses of half-civilized immigrants from Eastern Europe, rejects them. She does so with good reason."

What Mr. Fraser styles "a trivial quarrel" between the United States and "the eager people of Japan, triumphant, sensitive, clamorous for recognition, but still more avid of room to expand," is certain to be adjusted. The Japanese will not retaliate. They will not hit back, but "they will follow the line of least resistance," turning to the British Pacific possessions lying at their feet which only the fleet of the United States can deliver from their clutches. This is how Mr. Fraser puts it:

"The rich coastal belt of Northern Australia, with its deep rivers, fine harbors, and unfailing rainfall, could maintain thirty millions of people. Its present inhabitants number less than a thousand white folk. We have painted it red and left it vacant.

"At the present rate of progress, Australia will not a century hence have population enough to stem the flood of a yellow invasion. The course which the outward movement of the yellow races must eventually follow seems automatic and irresistible. Fleets in the North Sea can not stop it. The only chance for Australia's salvation will be if the mastery of the Pacific passes into the hands of the United States, and that is an issue which may have to be fought out first."

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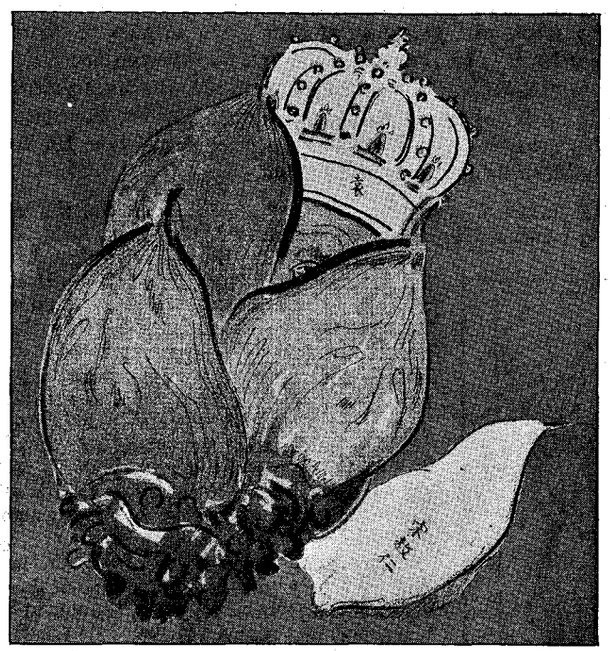
WHISPERINGS OF MONARCHY IN CHINA

A THRILL of joy, or something very much like it, ran through the Flowery Land when the greatest Republic of the New World recognized the latest Republic of the Old. All over China meetings have been held to celebrate the event. Four thousand students marched in line to the American legation at Peking, carrying American flags and making



YUAN SHI-KAI, THE GROWING BAMBOO SPROUT.
—*Puck* (Tokyo).

the air ring with their acclamations. The Chinese-American Society also arranged a meeting in the capital, with a parade of the citizens, and all exprest their gratitude to "the greatest Republic in the world" for its gracious reception of its younger sister into the circle. There is a deep meaning in this burst of exultation. Young republicans of China have been for some time looking with suspicion on the bearing of Yuan Shi-kai. They think that, like Cæsar, "he is ambitious," and there is a whispered threat that he may yet meet with Cæsar's fate. He is supposed to loathe republicanism and would fain revive the monarchy. The condition of things is stated by the *China Republican* (Shanghai), which qualifies its expression of gratitude with regrets that the recognition did not come earlier, for then Russia might not have had so free a hand in Mongolia, and a more advantageous national loan would have been settled. To quote the words of this organ:

"The long-deferred recognition by America of the Chinese Republic, which to-day, after months of tardy postponement, has at last been accorded to the new régime, will be received with mixt feelings. In the first place, the long delay of this act of courtesy has robbed it of much of its spontaneity. Altho we fully appreciate the spirit in which recognition has been accorded to China, we can not help feeling that it has come at a most inopportune time. The hasty conclusion of the loan without Parliament's sanction, which is a violation of the Constitution, has created an acute crisis which has by no means passed. Yet, in a way, recognition is most timely. Taking a broad, instead of a merely superficial, view of the matter, it is clear that the simple act of recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States has not a little value. It is amply patent that America has recognized the *change* in the form of government and not merely the personnel of the Government itself. Had another Government been in power, recognition would have come just the same. Were another Government to assume office to-morrow, the act of recognition would still hold good."

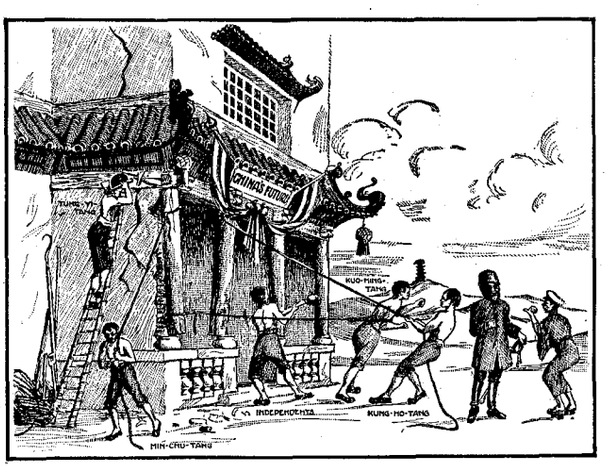
Especially valuable is the recognition because it will give sanction and strength to the republicans, and help them to withstand the machinations of monarchists, says this paper significantly, and it goes on to say more pointedly:

"For some time past, the air has been thick with rumors that Yuan Shi-kai is aiming at a monarchy. If this is really true, then it will be less easy for him to put his monarchical theory into actual practise now that the Republic has been recognized. The act of recognition is bound to lend great moral weight to the principle of republicanism, and Yuan Shi-kai's chances of subverting and demolishing the republican fabric are correspondingly lessened. The fact that among the first to recognize the young Chinese Republic is the greatest Republic in the world makes the act all the more welcome. Once again, America has proved herself a true friend to China in word as well as in deed. First, her attitude relative to the opium question, and the generous return of the Boxer indemnity; then her befriending of China in the matter of the loan, and now recognition. Verily, it is a record of which any great civilized nation has a right to feel justly proud. Would that there were more like her in the world."

In another editorial the *China Republican* expresses its appreciation of President Wilson's wisdom and moderation, and observes:

"The real import of the recognition appears in the actual words of President Wilson and Chargé d'Affaires Williams, rather than in any meaning which others may try to read into these words or into the action. There is not one word implying even the existence of Yuan Shi-kai or approval of the man. Therein the American President shows his wisdom. He is keeping free of political complications or political collisions. Who in China is right or who wrong, the President of the American Republic does not propose even to consider. He leaves these differences of opinion to the Chinese to settle among themselves. First, by withdrawing from the loan group, and then by the wording of the declaration of recognition, he withdraws from unholy alliances or annoying complications.

"The American President shows sympathy to China's attempt at self-government, with no reference to Yuan Shi-kai's attempt at autocracy. He welcomes the assembling of the representatives in the National Assembly, tho as yet unable to welcome a chosen President. He wishes well for every purpose of China in 'perfecting the republican form of government,' but not so much as hints that it is his desire that Yuan may succeed in overriding such a Government and make himself a one-man power, whether called President or called Emperor. President Wilson hopes that 'all the established obligations of China, which passed to the Provisional Government, will in turn pass to and be observed by the Government established by the Assembly,' and does not desire that this Assembly shall be overruled by the dictum of connivance of the provisional President.



DIVIDED WE FALL.

RUSSIA TO JAPAN—"How much of the ruins do you propose to take?" —*National Review* (Shanghai).

What the American President actually does is to recognize the new Republic of China as embodied in the National Assembly, until such time as the Assembly shall effect the perfection of democracy by drawing up a permanent constitution and electing a permanent President."

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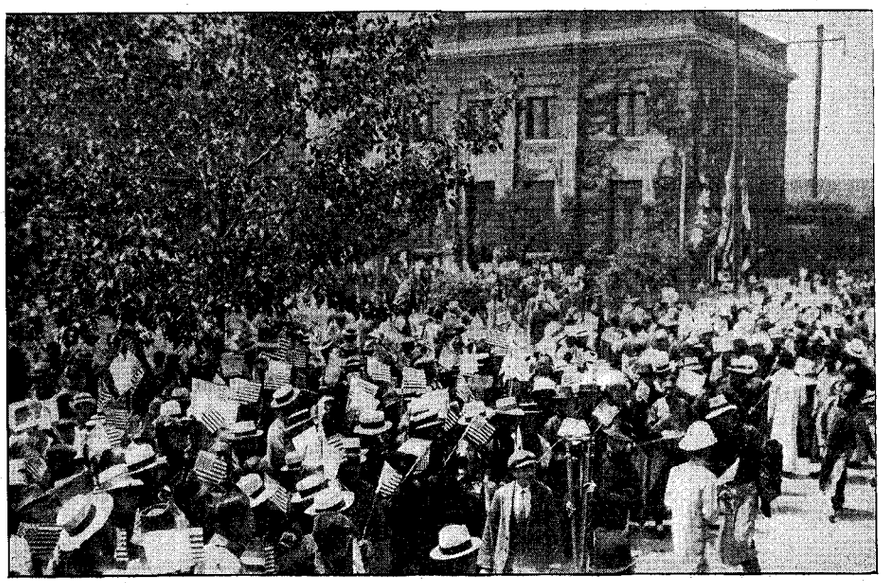
SOCIALISM IN THE FRENCH ARMY

THE STUPEFACTION that would paralyze Charlemagne, Charles Martel, Joan of Arc, Louis the Magnificent, and the "Little Corporal" if they could come back and see France permeated with pacifism would make a new page in French history. France, the France of "Dunois, the young, the brave"—whose ballad tune is almost the national anthem of the French Army—is now being struck with a severe attack of antimilitarism. Mr. Jaurès, the great apostle of this creed, is openly jubilant as he witnesses the mutinies and demonstrations which greet the Government's Three-Years' Service Bill at Toul, Nancy, Belport, and other garrison towns. The most serious disturbances have taken place at the great military centers, even including Paris. The drill grounds have been scenes of riot in which rifles have been broken up, uniforms trampled under foot, and officers mobbed amid cries of "Damnation on the Three-Years' Service Bill." Hundreds of soldiers have marched through the streets of the capital singing the "International," the great hymn of the Socialist Labor Party. At Toul alone 300 conscripts have been put under arrest and condemned to condign punishment. The 153d Regiment, stationed at this garrison, have a particularly rebellious reputation, and an intercepted letter, addrest to a Socialist leader by one of these men, contained the following words, according to the *Soleil* (Paris):



THE STARS AND STRIPES IN A CHINESE PROCESSION.

China's great parade of gratitude for recognition at the American Legation in Peking, on May 8.

"I have received your remittance, also the printed matter. You may count on me. If we go to war our bullets shall be aimed at our officers, and as soon as we are face to face with the enemy, we will reverse arms with upturned rifle butts."

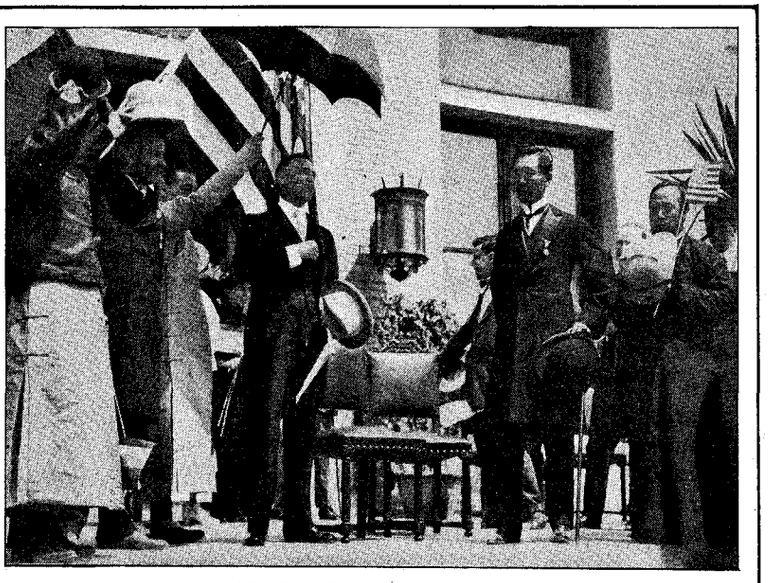
A great sensation has been caused by President Poincaré's action in summoning Mr. Clemenceau, the brilliant Senator and ex-Minister, to a private conference. The witty retort of the President, when Clemenceau remarked that he was not President of the Council, has been repeated by every European paper. "No, you are not President of the Council, but you must become counsel to the President," said the head of the Republic. It is not recorded what Mr. Clemenceau replied, but since that interview the Barthou Ministry have taken vigorous steps to check the spread of Socialism, Syndicalism, and Anarchism. They are raiding certain printing and publishing houses and suppressing the further issue of the Socialist tract, *Manuel du Soldat*, from which we quote the following passage:

"Every infamy, every cruelty, every scandal, and every lying program has had *La Patrie* for its device. It is for this word that we are shut up for three years of military service; that we are made slaves, perhaps murderers, or the victims of the brutality of the epaulet, for our officers are brutes, and the best officers the worst brutes. The whole Army is a school of crime, vice, laziness, hypocrisy, and cowardice. Better for the soldier to desert than to put up with the insults and punishments which await him while he wears the livery of slavery and crime."

Whatever counsel Mr. Clemenceau gave to the President of the Republic, he has himself come out in his paper, the *Homme Libre* (Paris), with a strong attack on antimilitarism and a passionate appeal to the conscript not to betray his country. His eloquent words run as follows:

"Eternal shame on you who deliver to irreparable devastation the last refuge of all greatness and of all beauty! You believe, unhappy man, that you can think. You are naught but weakness, a weakness that has lost all purpose. You yourself, your France, your Paris, your village, your lane, your brook, all that manifold mass of history from which you come—since it is the work of your forefathers—is it all nothing to you, and are you going utterly unmoved to deliver the soil of your soul to the stranger? Yes! Say that this is your wish! You pause; you did not understand; you did not know. A heavier sacrifice than you expected has been asked of you, as of many others who would have thought themselves unworthy of France if they had murmured."

But Mr. Jaurès dwells with glee on the spectacle of the anti-



CHINA THANKS AMERICA.

Mr. Williams, our acting minister at Peking, receiving the address of thanks by Mr. Wong for the Chinese people at the time of the great parade.

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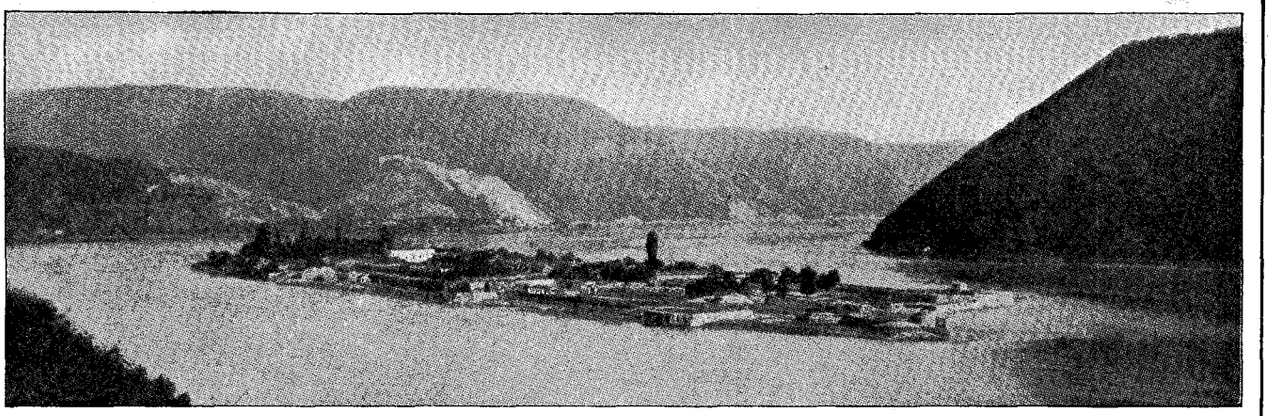


AUSTRIA'S PRIZE.

Ada Kaleh, an island in the Danube, claimed by Servia, but pounced upon last month by Austria-Hungary. It is to be strongly fortified.

patriotic, antimilitaristic action of the mutinous soldiers, and after repeating his internationalistic doctrine and his cry for pacifism, points to Toul and Nancy and declares: "This is only the beginning; the end is not far off."

The *Intransigeant* (Paris) rejoices that the recalcitrant regiments are to be sent out of France on penal service in Africa:

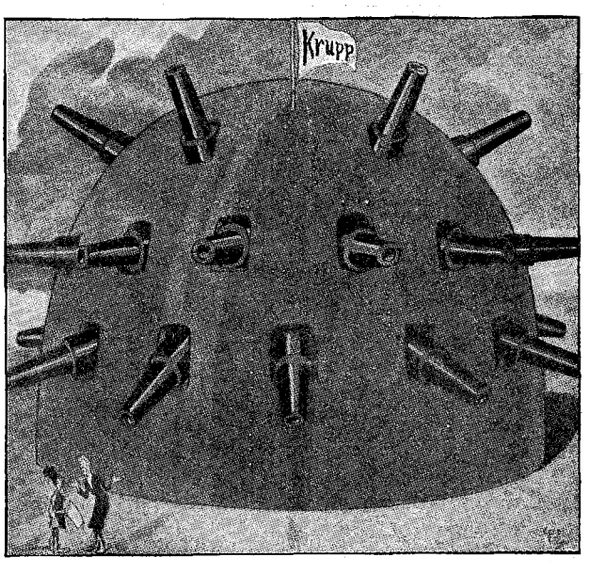
"We are sorry that such a disgrace has befallen these misguided men, but the punishment is necessary, for the Government's action is needed as a precaution against another attack of this mutinous fever which would drag the country into fatal lethargy and destruction."

Bebel's brilliant organ, the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), thinks that the Army in France is at length becoming saturated with the doctrines of antimilitarism and internationalism such as were embodied in a resolution passed in 1907 at Amiens by the Congress of the General Confederation of Labor, an association largely consisting of Socialists and Anarchists. This resolution ran:

"The Congress declares that the propaganda of antimilitarism and antipatriotism should be pushed with ever-increasing earnestness and audacity."

The last Congress, held in 1908, was not less explicit, says *Vorwärts*. Its views were embodied in the following resolution:

"The Congress indorses the formula of the International. Workers have no country; consequently all war is an attack on the working classes. It is a bloody and terrible means of distracting attention from our claims. The Congress declares that in case of war among the Powers, workingmen ought to retort by declaring a general strike."



IN GERMANY.

THE CHANCELLOR (to Socialist Liebknecht)—"Now, don't blame me for the army increase; what could I do?"—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Speaking of the lengthened term of service in the French Government's program, the great German Socialist organ very temperately discusses the question as to its effect on the small farmer and the peasant. The great landowners benefit by it, but the poor are made poorer still. To quote from this paper:

"Before all things we must take into consideration the difference between the interests of the great landowners and those of the peasant or petty farmer. The great landowner, if he belongs to the nobility, is from the outset a strong supporter of increased army service. Not only because the sons of the landed nobility are placed in the highest rank as officers, but because the landowner himself profits by supplying to the Army grain and foodstuff, horses and fodder. The small farmer misses all the advantages which the large estate-holder reaps from war. But his heaviest burden lies in the fact that when his sons are called to service under the colors he has to hire help from other sources, and at a dearer rate. Many families under these circumstances feel the load heavy to bear, and indeed their very existence as farmers is plainly threatened."

This is the main reason why "the Social Democrats of Germany, as well as of France, oppose both the increase of the Army in numbers and lengthening of the term of service."

Such papers as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) tell the story of Toul and Nancy, but without editorial comment. The English papers are more outspoken, and the tone of their remarks generally runs in complete harmony with the following utterance of the London *Daily Chronicle:*

"The sensational mutinies and demonstrations in the French Army against the proposed three years' service are a portent which can not be overlooked either in France or in Europe. Nothing like them has occurred in any west European army in modern times.

"It appears now that the earlier accounts rather understated than exaggerated the incidents, which have occurred not merely in the great garrisons on the Eastern frontier at Belfort, Toul, and Nancy, but at centers so different and so widely dispersed as Paris, Macon, Montauban, and Montpellier. A relatively large number of soldiers from these places have been deported to the 'punishment' battalions in Africa; a number more have been sent to be tried by court martial."

A strange story in the *Gil Blas* (Paris) makes out that Russia imposed the three-years plan on France. "For some time," says that paper, "we were threatened with a rupture of the Franco-Russian Alliance, because we were not sufficiently strong, or at least because we did not appear so." Then the London *Nation* speaks of France as "a Russian satrapy," and adds:

"Whatever the fate of the Three-Years Bill may be, the Russian Alliance will have entered on a new phase of criticism and skepticism. Pacifists have disliked it because it perpetuated the antagonism to Germany, the Chauvinists because it never seemed to bring nearer the dream of recovering the lost provinces. It is now revealed as a menace to national independence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE MULATTO TO SAVE THE NEGRO

A KEY to the negro problem has been discovered by Prof. H. E. Jordan, of the University of Virginia, in the last place where one would look to see it found, especially by a Southerner. This key Professor Jordan asserts to be the mulatto. There are now about two million mulattoes in the United States, and there will be more, if statistics are worth anything. Half-breeds, and the mulatto especially, have been generally held to be inferior to the race of either parent. Professor Jordan believes that the facts are quite otherwise. He thinks that the half-breed is usually a better and more useful citizen than the man of pure race, and that the mulatto's inferiority has nothing to do with the fact that he is a cross. The solution of the negro problem is facilitated, he believes, rather than complicated, by the mulatto's existence. The breed has been proved most effective in some other lands, notably in the English island colony of Jamaica. Says Professor Jordan, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June):

"THE MULATTO IS THE LEAVEN."

Prof. H. E. Jordan, of the University of Virginia, advances the striking suggestion that the mulatto "is the leaven with which to lift the negro race."

"It may help the subsequent discussion to note at this point the fact that Jamaica does not have a 'negro problem' as we know it in the United States. And on the face of things it would appear that it might well be present there in even more aggravated form. For in Jamaica there are only about 15,000 whites among a colored population of about 700,000, including about 50,000 mulattoes. It should be noted that in this 'Queen of the Greater Antilles' the mulattoes, as a class, are more nearly at the level of the whites than at that of the pure negroes. The mulattoes contribute the artizans, the teachers, the business and professional men. They are the very backbone of wonderful Jamaica. To be sure, Jamaica has had thirty years more than the United States during which to 'solve' her 'negro problem.' But perhaps the perfect adjustment between the races in Jamaica and the elimination of any 'problem' of this kind finds its explanation in a more rational and more consistent political treatment made possible by the absence of any constitutional prescription."

Of the physical and mental results of cross-breeding, the writer says:

"I admit the general inferiority of black-white offspring. Defective half-breeds are too prevalent and obtruding to permit denying the apparently predetermined result of such crosses. But I emphatically deny that the result is inherent in the simple fact of cross-breeding. There are not a few very striking exceptions among my own acquaintances. Absolutely the best mulatto family I have ever known traces its ancestry back on both the maternal and paternal side to high-grade white grandfathers and pure-type negro grandmothers. The reason for the frequently inferior product of such crosses is that the better elements of both races under ordinary conditions of easy mating with their own type feel an instinctive repugnance to intermarriage. Under these usual circumstances a white man who stoops to mating with a colored woman, or a colored woman who will accept a white man, are already of quite inferior type. One would not expect superior offspring from such parents if it concerned horses or dogs. Why should we expect the biologically impossible in the case of man? If the parents are of good type, so will be the offspring. And even with the handicap of frequently degraded white ancestry, the mulatto of our country, as in Jamaica, forms the most intelligent and potentially useful element of our colored population.

"The fact, then, is established, beyond all possibility of disproof, it seems to me, that a negro-white cross does not inherently mean degeneracy; and that the mulatto, measured by present-day standards of Caucasian civilization, from economic and civic standpoints, is an advance upon a pure negro. In further support of the potency of even a relatively remote white ancestry may be cited the almost unique instance of the Moses of the colored race, Booker T. Washington. As one mingles day by day with colored people of all grades and shades, one is imprest with the significance of even small admixtures of Caucasian blood. What elements of hope or menace lie hidden in these mulatto millions? How can they help to solve or confuse the 'problem'?"

The following assertions are made by the writer in this connection, and evidence is adduced in behalf of their truth: "First, the negro can not undergo mental development beyond a certain maximum. Second, it is possible to approximate a 'pure' mulatto race combining the best elements of black and white." This could be done ideally by a demigod experimenter; we can approach it, he holds, by education and the fostering of negro racial pride. He goes on:

"The point seems clear that in the presence of 2,000,000 mulattoes, steadily increasing in number, of relatively superior worth to the pure negro, we have a key to the solution of our problem. The mulatto is the leaven with which to lift the negro race. He serves as our best lever for negro elevation. The mulatto does not feel the instinctive mental nausea to negro mating. He might even be made to feel a sacred mission in this respect. The negro aspires to be mulatto, the mulatto to be white. These aspirations are worthy, and should be encouraged. Possibility of marriage with mulatto would be a very real incentive to serious efforts for development on the part of the negro. The logical conclusion may follow in the course of the ages. At any rate, from present indications our hope lies in the mulatto. A wise statesmanship and rational patriotism will make every effort to conserve him, and imbue him with his mission in the interests of the brotherhood of a better man. The problem seems possible of solution only as the mulatto will undertake it, with the earnest help of the white."

SHOOTING AT THE "MOVIES"—The use of moving pictures of animals as "living targets" is related in *The Outdoor World* (New York, June), which quotes this description:

"Every time you fire the picture stops for a second or so and the passage of the bullet through it is shown by a hole of light; then the picture starts to move again. The report of the rifle is caught by microphones suspended above the target and the sound is conveyed to the cabin in which the picture-operator works, actuating a relay instrument, which is connected with the picture-machine and momentarily checks the passage of the film. The disappearance of the shot-holes in the screen is caused by a kind of triple screen. . . . The shot goes through all three screens, but when the two moving ones alter position they, of course, cover up any hole made, as no two holes synchronize on the series of three screens. Your particular sport depends on the film. You can shoot sea-gulls, wild tigers, otters, kangaroos—in fact, anything which the film can 'catch.'"

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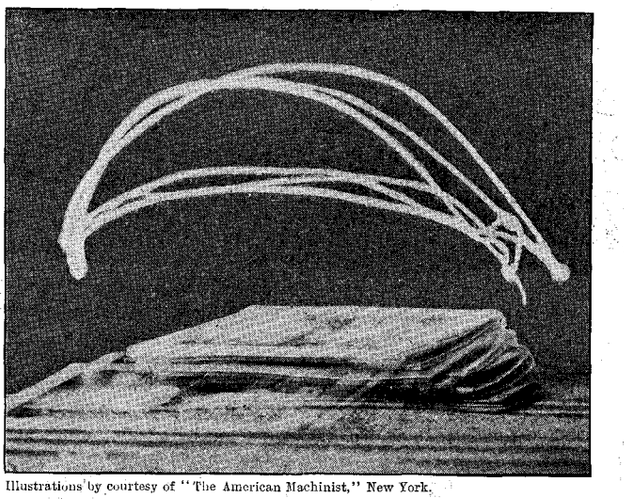

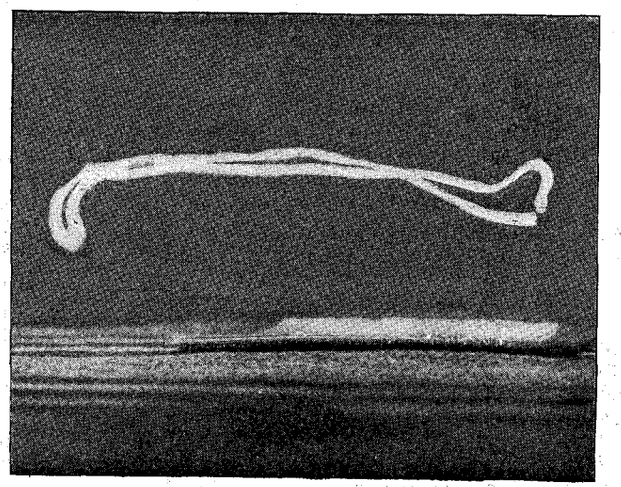

Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE HAND IN PICKING UP PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SHORTER PATH AFTER THE OPERATOR BECOMES TRAINED.

WHICH WAY DO YOU DO IT?

EFFICIENCY'S LATEST WRINKLE

THE VERY LATEST thing in the analysis of the motions made by a worker during his task is to use the stereoscopic camera in connection with small incandescent lamps, to study the path his hands travel. When time is to be taken into account, the lamps are flashed at given intervals. A close study of the photographic results by an expert often enables him to readjust the elements of an operation, or to relocate vital parts of machinery, in such a way as to save time and energy, and consequently money, to both employer and employed. From a description of this method contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York, June 5), by Fred H. Colvin, we quote the following:

"Back of all the various methods of securing increased output by reducing unnecessary waste of time, and utterly regardless of the special name by which the method may be called, is a study of the different details which go to make up the operations and the time required for each. There seems to be little doubt that Frank B. Gilbreth must be recognized as the pioneer in the study of motion, or 'motion study,' as it has come to be called.

"So far as we can learn, all previous effort in this direction was confined to a study of the elemental time required to perform certain operations without much regard to the motions made during that time. Motion study, on the other hand, seeks to reduce the motions to the lowest possible number and to the shortest distance, with the intention of reducing the total time required by a proportionate amount. Beginning with the laying of brick, and coming up to the comparatively recent use of the moving-picture camera as a means of recording motion, or making 'motion studies,' Mr. Gilbreth has now developed a later and simpler method, and one which is less expensive to operate than the motion-picture camera with its yards and yards of films. . . . . .

"This representation is obtained by attaching a small electric bulb such as is used in the pocket flash lamp, to each hand of the operator, the attachment being easily made by a sort of insulated ring which fits over the operator's forefinger. These lamps receive current from a small battery, and, while they can be lighted continuously, it has been found more satisfactory to put a small motor-driven interrupter in the circuit so as to have the lamps flash at regular intervals during the cycle.

"This also affords the opportunity of studying the time of various motions by having the lamps make a predetermined number of flashes per minute. As they are photographed as a series of electric dots or dashes, the frequency of these light spots on the picture allows the time to be easily counted if we know the exact number of flashes per minute.

"A stereoscopic camera is used because, as is well known to those who are interested in photography, the use of two lenses brings a certain roundness to any object photographed, showing a motion toward the camera, as well as across its range of vision. This, in fact, is almost necessary in photographing motions in this way, as without the stereoscopic effect we are in exactly the position of the man who has been so unfortunate as to lose the sight of one eye; everything appears flat, and we do not get the full value of the different movements.

"Having the operator's hands equipped with the electric light, and the stereoscopic camera focused on him, it is an easy matter to secure one of these cy-mo-graphs, if we may use the new word, without the aid of any other lighting whatever. In fact, best results are secured in comparatively dark corners of the shop, as the dots and dashes of light show to better advantage against the dark background."

One of the most useful results of this method of motion study, Mr. Colvin thinks, is to enable designers so to place the various handles on a machine as to be readily reached by the operator. Long before motion study was ever dreamed of, many shop men adjusted their machines or added to them in such a way as to make it easier for themselves in operating. The new method acts in the same direction by pointing out in a very forcible manner every unnecessary movement during the whole cycle of operations, which is probably not possible in any motion study made without the aid of the camera. To quote further:

"The old saying of the 'longest way around is the shortest way home' may possibly have more to it than its antiquity, and we are not at all sure that it would be either wise or economical to attempt to force all men to follow exactly the same set of motions. For, while it is quite true that we applaud soldiers and cadets for the precision with which each man moves in unison with every other, life is not all dress parade, and we have yet to be convinced that it is desirable in any way to make automatons of any kind of workmen.

"On the other hand, we have no hesitation in commending this latest development of Mr. Gilbreth's as being a highly desirable method of making motion studies, and we believe it can be used to advantage in many cases. He is to be commended for the originality shown and the results secured, which are sure to be found useful in many ways.

"Another field in which this method should prove extremely useful is the study of motion in machine parts. A lamp attached to the center of a connecting rod, for example, would show at once the exact path traveled by that point. And how much easier this is than laying it out on the drawing-board.

"Then too, a lamp attached to any point of any automatic machine would give a record of every motion of that point so that it could be carefully studied. Such a study might easily show a defect and allow it to be remedied. Lamps attached to different points at the same time and having different rates of flashing would enable interferences to be studied and remedied, the different spacing of the dots and dashes distinguishing the various points as in a drawing or diagram. Other useful applications will no doubt suggest themselves."

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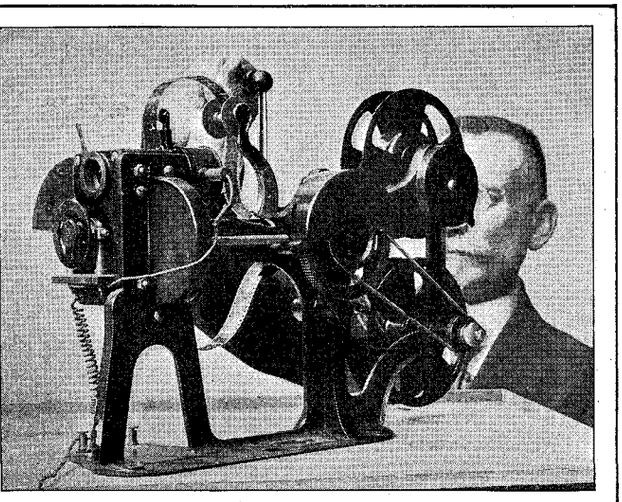
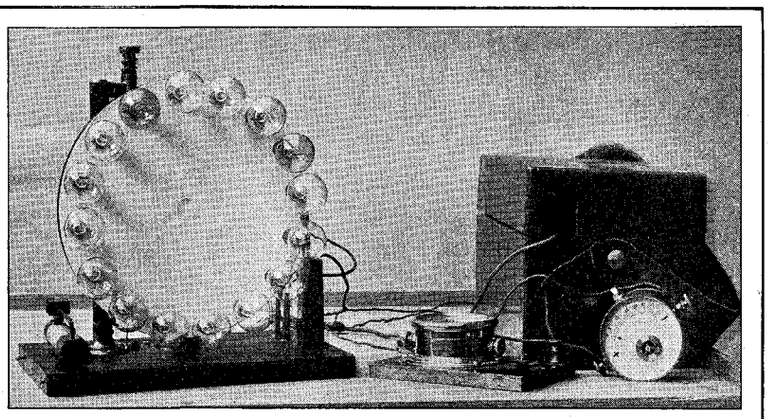
COLD LIGHT

THE DEVICE of Prof. C. F. Dussaud to produce what he calls "cold light" has already been alluded to in these pages. The term is somewhat misleading, for Professor Dussaud by no means produces the "light without heat" for which scientific men have been searching for years among the phenomena of phosphorescence. His light-sources are those with which we are all familiar, and their product is nothing new. His invention is merely a clever scheme to prevent overheating, and he does it by rapid alternation of one lamp with others, each being extinguished before it has had time to give off much useless heat. The results of his simple device are said to be most interesting. We quote from an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 31), by Jacques Boyer, who says in substance:



A "COLD LIGHT" MOVING-PICTURE PROJECTOR,
In which the film may be stopt without danger of ignition.

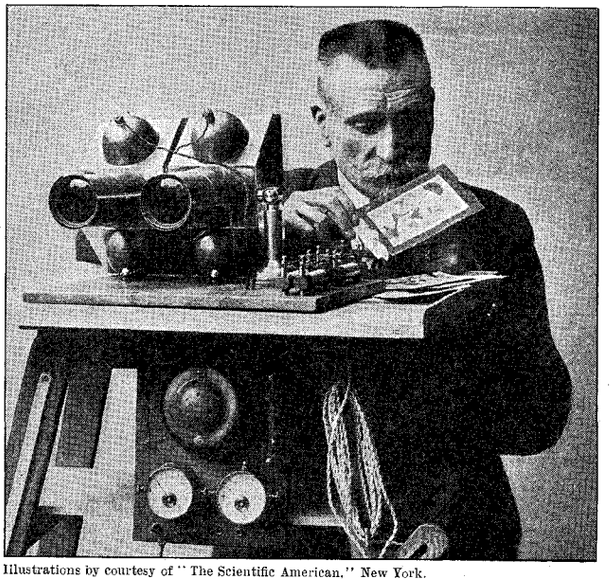
"The Dussaud system consists essentially of a series of tungsten-filament lamps mounted near the periphery of a wheel or disk. As the disk is rotated by the motor, all the lamps are successively and intermittently lighted. As soon as one lamp moves away and is extinguished, another immediately takes its place and is illuminated, the retinal persistence of the intermittent flashes giving the effect of a steady light. Each lamp is supplied with current for such a very brief interval that the slight amount of heat to which it is subjected is very quickly dissipated. The cooling interval is about double that of the light interval.



DUSSAUD'S 16-LAMP "COLD LIGHT" APPARATUS.
Each lamp is lit for only a moment, in turn, so that none of them has time to develop any appreciable heat.

"Dussaud has found that with this apparatus it is possible to 'overvolt' his lamps; that is, he can impress upon them a voltage from two to four times above their normal. Hence the efficiency of the lamps is greatly increased and a very much more intense light is obtained from a given filament. The effect of overvolting is remarkable. It is stated that with 50 to 160 watts applied to 16 lamps of 25 to 80 candles, Dussaud has respectively obtained 250 to 800 candles of cold light for several hours.

"Dussaud's new light is particularly adaptable for use in situations where great luminosity must be obtained with a feeble current. These conditions, for example, are those which manufacturers of moving-picture projectors have long tried to realize. Dussaud has shown that it is possible to project moving pictures on a sheet five yards square with an electro-generating apparatus of 150 watts, in other words, an apparatus so small that it can be carried very easily in the hand. The absence, or rather the quick dissipation, of heat enables the operator to run the film off as slowly as he pleases, and even to stop it entirely in order to study one particular picture on the screen.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A HOME LANTERN FOR PROJECTING DISSOLVING VIEWS WITHOUT SHUTTERS.

"Because of this rapid dissipation of heat, it is possible to employ celluloid instead of glass plates for ordinary lantern slides. There is no danger of setting the celluloid on fire or of causing it to shrivel up. Dussaud confidently prophesies that with his cold light it will be possible to use celluloid films ¾ of an inch by 1 inch in size instead of glass plates 3¼ by 4 inches. The celluloid can be cut into long strips, perforated along the edges so that it can be printed mechanically, as in making moving-picture positives. Indeed, Dussaud claims that a single operator can make twenty-five thousand celluloid prints a day. These tiny photographs can be made by any amateur at a cost of not more than a cent, and can be projected on the screen by means of small, cheap projectors.

"Opaque bodies, postal cards, illustrations in books, and other objects can be directly thrown upon the screen in enlarged form by reflecting lanterns. The image, which appears in all its colors, relief, etc., on the canvas, is 3½ yards square. Two lanterns can be employed for dissolving views, in which case it is not necessary to employ the usual shutters, but simply to rely wholly on the commutators of the apparatus.

"By means of cold light autochrome plates can be projected, which otherwise suffer when exposed to the electric arc. Powerful lights can be concentrated upon parts of the human body without danger of scorching them, with the result that foreign bodies can be located very readily in the muscles. The hand, when held close to a powerful cold light, appears translucently pink.

"The cold light can be employed in photographing interiors.

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The inconveniences attending the use of ordinary magnesium flash powder are well known. Powerful cold lights render it possible to make very brief exposures without polluting the atmosphere of the small room with smoke.

"With a small electric battery and a simple lens, a beacon light of long range can be cheaply produced. Such an apparatus will be found serviceable on small sailing boats as well as by soldiers. It is easy enough with such a device to telegraph optically for great distances."

PIANO-PLAYERS, HUMAN AND MECHANICAL

IS IT POSSIBLE for a mechanical piano-player to reproduce exactly the effects of a skilled pianist's touch, or is there wanting some elusive element that only the human finger can supply? If so, what is this element? asks Prof. G. H. Bryan, the eminent English physicist, writing in *Nature* (London, May 8). This question, he says, "lands us in a very difficult problem of dynamical acoustics," which has not had much attention from students and investigators. At first sight, it would seem as if exact mechanical reproduction would be easy. As Professor Bryan says:

"A piano-player can be played as softly or as loudly as is desired, it allows full use of the pedals, and a slight jerk of the time lever enables the performer to 'linger on a note' as well as an ordinary pianist. But still, we are told, the 'touch' is not the same, and if a few notes are played from the music roll and then played with fingers, a certain difference in the quality of the tone often appears noticeable.

"Now the quality of a note, apart from its actual loudness, depends on the relative intensity of the fundamental tone and its several harmonics, and we are thus led to inquire into the question how far the harmonics of a pianoforte note are capable of being intensified or reduced independently of the fundamental tone.

"It is obvious that great differences in quality are produced by the use of the loud pedal, and the old-fashioned soft pedal which shifted the hammer off one of the strings and caused a softer part of the hammer to strike the others had an equal effect; moreover, the singing qualities and delicate harmonics are quite destroyed by shutting up a piano and covering it with ornaments. But even when other conditions are kept constant, differences are noticeable according to whether the same note is struck with a sharp blow or a heavy pressure."

The question reduces itself, Professor Bryan thinks, to this: Is the quality of a note on the piano dependent only on the striking velocity of the hammer, or also upon the way in which the pressure is varied during the almost infinitesimal time while hammer and wire are in contact? Opinions differ, he says; in England experts favor the former or "single-variable" theory, while the latter seems in favor in Germany. Professor Bryan has recently been making some experiments of his own:

"For some time past I have obtained results with a piano-player which exhibit conspicuous discrepancies from what one would expect on the single-variable theory, and a good deal of care has been exercised in ascertaining that these effects are not due to mere imagination. My experiments have been so far directed toward the question as to how far differences of dynamical touch can be made to produce effects that can be noticed by an ear not specially trained to observe them."

Such differences Professor Bryan has been able to produce by arrangements of weights and levers that he describes in detail, and even the untrained could plainly hear them. The human finger, of course, must be able to produce far more delicate gradations of pressure—something that has had too little attention:

"In this country little attention is paid to pianoforte touch, owing, probably, to the use of boxed-up pianos covered with jangling ornaments, when sufficient volume of sound has to be obtained by violently hammering the keys and bobbing down the pedals through harmonics and discords. Moreover, the average pianoforte pupil has too much to do with learning execution to trouble about 'touch,' and very few professionals produce variations in the quality of their notes at all approaching the possible maximum. It is not surprizing, therefore, to find widespread belief in the single-variable theory. At the same time, I do not consider it possible to overlook the numerous results of independent observation which are inconsistent with that theory.

"It is much to be hoped that the increasing popularity of the player-piano will lead to increased interest in the more scientific aspects of piano-playing.

"The explanation of the acoustical effects produced by the modern pianoforte is probably a dynamical problem of considerable complexity, depending on a number of causes, many of which have hitherto been neglected. It is important that not only should attention be directed to any investigations bearing on the matter which have commonly been overlooked, but that further experiments should be carried on with the object of better localizing the apparent discrepancy which exists between theory and observation."

Professor Bryan's experiments would seem to indicate, first, that improvements in mechanical piano-players will enable them to approximate human touch even more closely than at present; and secondly, that the touch of a skilled pianist will never be precisely imitated by mechanical means.

STARVE THE SCAVENGERS

WITHIN THE MEMORY of most of us, the house-fly was commended as a domestic scavenger. He is now in bad odor, and not only the fly, but other so-called scavengers are coming under the ban of science, one by one, as bearers of disease. The latest is the cockroach, which is believed by some physicians to be a cancer-carrier. Now that we have decided not to encourage these "scavengers" any longer, it will be quite easy to rid ourselves of them, says an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, May), simply by ceasing to feed them, so that they will starve to death. The kitchen or cellar that contains food for cockroaches will be infested with them. The remedy is not to poison the insects, but to starve them out. We read:

"Cockroaches as carriers of cancer are receiving considerable attention in Europe. According to *The Lancet* of February 8, 1913, two investigators conceived the idea independently, and tho the facts presented are not conclusive, they are sufficient to warrant an investigation of these dirty little scavengers. Indeed, we are now so accustomed to the idea of disease being carried by the animals which feed on the garbage and dirt we collect, or on the tissues of unclean persons, that there is nothing startling in the view that cockroaches are also biologic as well as mechanical carriers. Dr. W. Melvill-Davison, of England, has asserted that the cause of cancer is an alga, which is also found in the bowels of cockroaches of several varieties. Tho the evidence is declared inconclusive, it is at least remarkable that Smith and Townsend, of our Department of Agriculture, have isolated a vegetable parasite which they believe to be the cause of plant cancer. The ease with which insects may carry the disease from plant to plant may also explain some of the facts. Now comes Professor Fibiger, of Copenhagen, who, by press reports, has found a worm in the domestic rat, the larval stage being passed in the intestines of the cockroach, and that the worm causes a cancerous tumor in the rat. He merely suggests a similar origin for human cancer. These speculations are of course based on the unproved hypothesis that cancer is a germ disease, tho it may turn out to be dietetic or at least a metabolic toxemia. We mention them merely as a text for a short sermon on the possible dangers of all our 'vermin' or scavengers. All these animals are semidomesticated through the survival of those wild ones fittest to live on the crumbs which fall from our table. As they are house animals, their evolution has occurred in the short period since man has had houses, but in this short period they have developed the treasonable habit of carrying enemies to us, and the sentence of extermination is inevitable. The house-rat has long been under the ban, so have the house-fly, house-mosquito, house-mouse, the louse, and flea. Perhaps the English sparrow, another messmate, will soon be detected in some unhygienic

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deviltry. The sermon is this, the evidence is overwhelming that we must live in such a clean way that we have no need for self-appointed animal scavengers like Oriental dogs, buzzards, rats, and cockroaches. There is no necessity for a crusade to kill these animals off. They will starve to death if we stop feeding them. The man who has a dirty back yard or cellar is a public enemy. That is, the sphere of public sanitary authority must be extended to our homes. A house can not be considered a castle safe from intrusion if it harbors public enemies and outlaws. The era of cleanliness is here, and wo betide him who still lives in Oriental filth and medieval carelessness."

AN ILLUSION ABOUT ANTS

THE COMMON SIGHT of several ants tugging at the same object is generally taken to be a united effort to get it to their nest. The assertions of a French entomologist, Mr. Cornetz, that far from helping one another in such a case, the ants are really hindering one another, is therefore of great interest, especially as he supports it with good evidence. His proof rests on an observation of his own that before setting out to drag an object an ant always turns it around, somewhat, apparently, as a dog turns around before he lies down. When an ant grasps an object that a fellow ant is carrying, it thus tries to effect the preliminary rotation, which it must do before exerting a straight pull; and hence there is opposition, not mutual aid. We read in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 15):

"It is generally asserted, on the testimony of observers of the customs of ants, and by a common tendency toward reasoning by analogy, that when two or three ants are at work on an object, such as a seed, they associate their efforts, and aid each other, some pushing the object and others pulling it, as intelligent and interested workmen would do. This is one of the most striking arguments in favor of the high degree of evolution of the 'social instinct' among ants. Now, according to Mr. Cornetz . . . there is no mutual aid among ants; it is an illusion. Here is an ant dragging a long stem; a companion from the same nest has hold of the other end. The transportation is not effected well at all. The object is drawn hither and thither, and it is only when the axes of the bodies of the two ants are placed in the direction of the nest that the object makes good progress. There is thus no manifestation of mutual aid, for the movement of the object toward the nest takes place better and more rapidly when the first ant works all alone. It may here be objected that in the case where two ants meet, they do not help each other, but rather strive for the possession of the object; but that the case is very different when several ants are working together. Then they understand or know instinctively that it is more useful to associate than to fight. Mr. Cornetz shows, however, that even in this case there is no mutual aid. The way in which the ants behave is very curious; but to understand it, we must recall a fact previously noted by Cornetz about the orientation of ants.

"An exploring ant, leaving the nest in a certain direction, having found food, turns on itself like a compass-needle, in such a way as to replace the axis of its body in the direction of its nest, and then only does it begin to draw the object along, turning it around and walking backward. When the ant is gently carried on a support to another point, it acts as if nothing had been done, and turns and moves away in a direction that would have been the proper one if it had not been moved, but which now takes it away from the nest.

"An ant thus does not move toward its goal, but in a certain direction in space. When it finds an object, before dragging it, the ant begins by turning around. An experiment of Mr. Cornetz is very significant in this regard. He offers to an ant a bit of dry cheese sharpened to a point; the ant grasps the point, turns the object around, and drags it easily and swiftly toward the nest. This occurs in occupied territory where numerous ants are looking about, here and there. These come by chance in contact with the object, and finally there are three ants attached to the right side of the morsel three to the left, and one hauling at the point. The object continues to move toward the nest, but much more slowly. It is easy to see that there is no united effort, and that each of the ants is working on its own account, seeking to turn the object around. The blade of a penknife is allowed to fall suddenly on the right-hand ants, which let go at once; the object immediately turns in the direction of the hands of a watch. The left-hand ants are removed; the object rapidly turns in the opposite direction. If all the lateral ants are forced to let go, the object is quickly drawn along by the ant at the point, as it was before the arrival of his alleged helpers. But the most curious thing happens when all the ants on both sides are left and the one at the point lets go; the movement of the object stops altogether! Consequently, this ant alone must have been doing useful work, for it exerted a tractive force; the others only hindered by their efforts to turn the object around, which defeated one another. . . . . .

"It is thus proved that in the transportation of objects by ants there is no mutual aid, but only here and there fortuitous coincidences of purely individual acts."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE OLD RUBBER?

A SATIRICAL EXPERT defines rubber-manufacture as the art of making an elastic gum with the least possible amount of genuine caoutchouc. Hence the division of rubber articles into classes, of which the best is bad. And hence, according to William K. Main, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 3), the fact that old rubber fetches all sorts of prices, depending on the percentage of real gum that it contains. There is an active market for old rubber articles, Mr. Main tells us; and he who sells in it may learn for the first time some interesting facts. For instance, the pneumatic tires that came so high because they were "pure Para" may turn out to contain only 20 per cent. of that article, and so fetch little in the second-hand market. The balance, Mr. Main says, is likely to contain about 40 per cent. of textile fabric, 20 of talc, magnesia, and baryta, and 17 of sulfur. This may be nearly all removed by proper treatment, mechanical and chemical. Says Mr. Main:

"The caoutchouc thus obtained is not completely regenerated, to tell the truth. It may, by taking the precaution to use no cast-off rubber but that of good quality, be rolled into sheets by adding some oil to soften it. It may be used in cheap mixt rubbers to make laboratory corks or washers for the joints of pipes. But rubber of good quality can never be recovered in this way. There remains, in fact, in the partially purified gum, not only a notable quantity of mineral matter, which would be only a small inconvenience, but, what is much more serious, a large quantity of combined sulfur, which prevents the rubber from sticking to itself. . . . Thus it is absolutely indispensable, to really recover the old gum, to remove the sulfur, which is an extremely difficult operation."

Altho hundreds of patents for thus "devulcanizing" caoutchouc have been taken out, none of them has perfectly solved the problem. Mr. Main says that no one yet knows exactly in what vulcanization consists; nay, more—no one knows precisely what india-rubber itself is; at least, what is its "degree of polymerization"—a chemical term that Mr. Main translates by the word "nerve." This nerve may be lost by simply dissolving the rubber—a process that alters its chemical composition in no respect. No wonder that the substance is hardly itself again after so much maltreatment, physical and chemical. Some inventors try to act on the sulfur with alkalies or with pulverized metals: others dissolve it with hydrocarbons of various kinds. In our own country, where the "regeneration" of old rubber is carried on widely, various processes are used, most of them secret:

"In the United States, the birthplace of the new industry, there are several factories where 'regenerated rubber' is made in large quantities. The manufacturers of that country buy over old rubber and sell it back to us made over. At present there exist in Europe only three or four factories of any importance, and the numerous attempts to install processes more or less protected by patents generally end in bankruptcy. Naturally, we do not know precisely how the Americans devulcanize their waste rubber; so far, the methods are mostly kept secret. In general, it seems that textile fibers and sulfur are eliminated with alkalies, which injure the gum less than acids."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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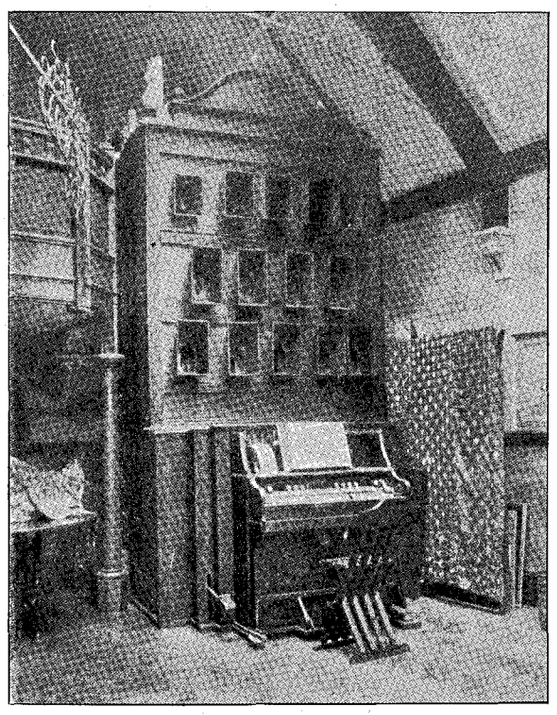
LETTERS AND ART

COLOR MUSIC

A NEW ART, having "the same kind of emotional and stimulative power that music possesses, tho appealing to another sense," makes its bow under the name of color music, or the art of mobile color. It deals "solely with color for its own sake, as music deals with sound," thereby opening up "a new world of beauty and interest as yet, to a great extent, unexplored." Its inventor, Mr. A. Wallace Rimington, professor of fine arts at Queen's College, London, has not only written a book—"Color Music" (Stokes)—expounding the theories underlying this art, but has given demonstrations with a curious instrument which he calls a color organ, and on which he composes symphonies and sonatas in colored lights. Other students of music in the past, imprest by certain analogies between sound and color, have foreseen and predicted some such development; but it remained for Mr. Rimington, apparently, to do the first actual pioneer work. After years of experiment he has constructed his color organ and other allied instruments, all of which he regards as merely in the experimental stage. In the preface to his book he expresses the hope that others will "improve the forms and powers of these, and build upon the foundations I have laid." There is no reason, he argues, why a great color art analogous to the art of music should not be developed. The fact that color has hitherto played a secondary part in the arts into which it enters he explains by saying that while a reed or a conch-shell is "easily converted into a means for producing music, it is a far more difficult matter to devise an instrument suitable for the production of color, and for placing it under the control of an executant."



THE FIRST "COLOR ORGAN."

In this instrument invented by Mr. Rimington the spectrum-band is divided to correspond with the musical octave. "Whenever a note is deprest its corresponding color appears upon the screen, and if a chord is struck, combined colors also make their appearance." The pedals regulate color intensity.

True, some artists, like Whistler, have called their paintings "harmonies," and "symphonies," but the colors have been subservient to the subjects of the picture, and the "harmony" or "symphony" has been fixt and unaltered. "At most it is a chord or two of color, or a single color-phrase."

Color music, on the other hand, "gives us what the finest impressionist or expressionist—even Turner and the greatest artists—can never give." The new art, moreover, "has the power of appealing to the emotions to an extent which it is difficult for those to realize who have never seen it." More than this, color music, argues its inventor, will correct the tendency of modern civilization toward a loss of the color sense, thereby reacting on the other arts. For example:

"If the painter had a more sensitive eye for color, his pictures would be better; the architect, with his color faculty increased, would deal with color to more artistic purpose in his buildings; the craftsman would produce better color patterns in his fabrics, his wall-papers, his combinations of decorative tints, his enamels, or his glass. If there were better and more harmonious color in all the arts, the world would at least have gained something. Here, then, apart from its possible artistic and emotional value, *per se*, is a practical side to a pure color art and an object for its existence."

Few realize the similarity between sound and color. Both are vibratory in origin, but while in Mr. Rimington's color organ the color octave of the spectrum is made to correspond with the octave in our musical scale, he is careful to explain that the question of how far the analogy holds good "is relatively not of very much importance." And as there are discords in music, so there are discords in color, as we are often painfully reminded in every-day observation.

Now for the organ. When you enter Mr. Rimington's English studio you see at one end of it a curious instrument with a keyboard and stops, while at the other end is a white screen, hung in folds to give greater depth and life to the colors playing upon it. What happens when the instrument is played is thus described by Mr. Rimington:

"Imagine a darkened concert room. At one end there is a large screen of white drapery in folds, surrounded with black and framed by two bands of pure white light. Upon this we will suppose, as an example of a simple color composition, that there appears the faintest possible flush of rose color, which very gradually fades away while we are enjoying its purity and subtlety of tint, and we return to darkness. Then, with an interval, it is repeated in three successive phases, the last of which is stronger and more prolonged.

"While it is still lingering upon the screen, a rapid series of touches of pale lavender notes of color begin to flit across it, gradually strengthening into deep violet. This again becomes shot with amethyst, and afterward, changing gradually into a broken tint of ruby, gives a return to the warmer tones of the opening passage.

"A delicate primrose now appears, and with little runs and flushes of pulsation leads through several passages of indescribable cinnamon color to deep topaz. Then suddenly interweavings of strange green and peacock blue, with now and then a touch of pure white, make us seem to feel the tremulousness of the Mediterranean on a breezy day, and as the color deepens there are harmonies of violet and blue green which recall its waves under a *Tramontana* sky. More and more powerful they grow, and the eye revels in the depth and magnificence of the color as the executant strikes chord after chord among the bass notes of the instrument.

"Then suddenly the screen is again dark and there is only a

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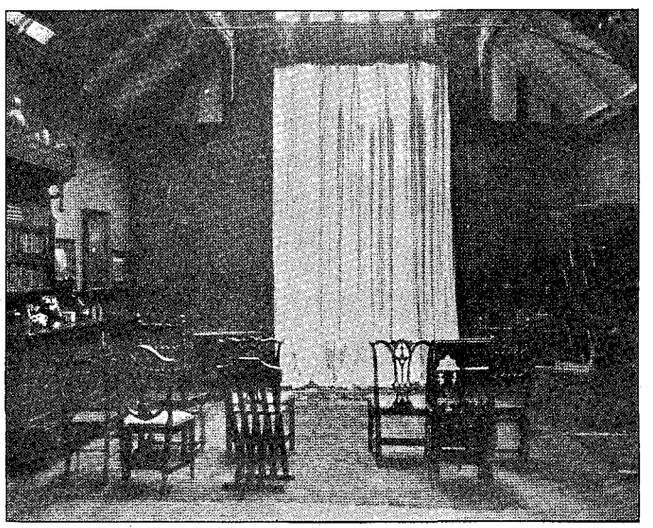
rhythmic and echoing beat of the dying color upon it. At last this disappears also, and there is another silent pause, then one hesitating tint of faded rose as at the opening of the composition.

"Upon this follows a stronger return of the color, and as the screen once more begins to glow with note after note of red and scarlet, we are prepared for the rapid crescendo which finally leads up to a series of staccato and forte chords of pure crimson which almost startle us with the force of their color before they die away into blackness."

This, says Mr. Rimington, is an extremely simple example, "but it may suffice to show the kind of effect produced by an unadorned form of mobile color not accompanied by music." In some cases, he goes on to say, a musical accompaniment was found to add greatly to the interest of a color composition. The nearest approach to color music in nature, he says, is to be found in certain sunsets. Of the emotional and esthetic effect of color music on various beholders we read:



A COLOR-MUSIC "AUDITORIUM."

"If the white drapery is hung in folds instead of being tightly stretched, the effects of color upon it are more interesting because they have more 'quality' in them; and substances with a certain amount of texture, like white velvet, are better than absolutely smooth ones. The screen may also be modified by layers of white cords at a little distance from it, hung vertically, and this gives a remarkable resolution of the compound tints."

"The amount of pleasure and interest derived from color compositions varies immensely with individuals. An interesting instance of this was the case of a well-known London doctor, who told the author, after first seeing a recital of color-music, that he was absolutely unappreciative of any form of 'sound-music,' that it was, in fact, a pain to him, and that he had always detested it; 'but,' he said, 'from the moment that I first saw a display of mobile color, I realized what I had missed all my life through my inability to appreciate music. It opened up a new world of sensations to me and gave me the greatest mental pleasure I have ever experienced.' This clearly shows that to some persons mobile color would, or does, fill the place which music can not occupy in their lives.

"On the other hand, there can be little doubt that to some, tho they would hardly own it, color of any kind is more or less unpleasant, and they would prefer to live in a monotonic world. One must therefore be prepared for a great variety of opinions with regard to any such art as that of mobile color. The majority of people will probably derive a moderate but increasing pleasure from it.

"There are many to whom it at once provides a surpassingly interesting source of enjoyment and education, and some to whom, like my medical friend, it will open up an entirely new world of sensations; and there are others, again, to whom it will be supremely distasteful. It is well to recognize this to avoid disappointment, and be prepared for very divergent expressions of opinion about it.

"Speaking broadly, it appeals most to those who have had an artistic training into which color has entered, and it is less attractive to those whose interests center in music. This is not what the author personally expected. He imagined that the connection with music being so close on some points, those who would take the greatest interest in mobile color would be musicians; but, with some striking exceptions among distinguished musicians, the musical world, as far as it has yet come into contact with color-music, has been at first inclined to see points of divergence rather than those of analogy and to look upon the art as a possible rival. A similar attitude is often adopted toward any new departure in science or art, and there is no reason for resenting it; it merely makes the cooperation of those among musicians who are able to take a sympathetic view and welcome the endeavor to open up new fields of investigation all the more valuable."

OLD PLAYS FOR NEW

YEARS FROM NOW, remarks Charles Darnton in the New York *Evening World*, New York theatergoers will probably speak of the season just closed as "the year of theatrical revivals"; and he runs over the list of the season's productions, pausing at the familiar names of such old favorites as "Liberty Hall," "Rosedale," "Arizona," "The Amazons," "Divorçons," and those comic-opera classics revived by the Gilbert and Sullivan Comic-Opera Company. Altogether, says the New York *Review*, the city this season witnessed "a dozen special revivals of former successes, not including the engagements of Sothern and Marlowe and Annie Russell in Shakespearian and Old English repertoire." And while the New York *Tribune* thinks that "no conclusion can be drawn" from this epidemic of revivals, the San Francisco *Argonaut* and one of New York's leading managers are at one in attributing it to a dearth of available new plays. Thus in *The Argonaut* we read:

"A little while ago it was asserted both humorously and seriously that everybody was writing a play. There was probably some evidence for the charge, but it could not be found in the present condition of theatricals in New York. It stands to reason that some good suggestions would be found in, say, a hundred thousand efforts, even if the readers for theater managers are as dense and unappreciative as they are said to be. Nevertheless, there are no new plays to be had. If there were, why would the managers be taking long chances reviving moth-eaten, hopelessly out-of-fashion dramas? It costs just as much to put on an old play as a new one. Should it be successful it would mean a run of but a month or so at the most. A new play that makes a hit has not merely probabilities, but certainties. New plays are not to be had. There is no other explanation."

Turning to the managerial view of the situation, we find Mr. William A. Brady discoursing in the following vein to the New York *Evening World's* dramatic critic:

"Without doubt the revival of old plays is being very much overdone this year. The result is that the public has lost its taste for the play of ancient flavor. But let me say this before I forget it: If the present style of playwriting continues for a year or two longer, the only hope of the theater will be in the revival. . . . Authors are responsible for revivals. When a manager can get nothing but rot from the modern author, why shouldn't he turn to the old dramatist? Here's another thing. Managers started making revivals too soon this year. They should have waited till the season at the Metropolitan Opera-house had closed. Seventy-five per cent. of the audiences that patronize Broadway revivals come from the opera-house. . . . . .

"After all, the revival is a poor proposition for a manager, because New York is the only city in the country that will accept it. Take it to Schenectady, for example, and the public will merely say, 'Huh; I've seen that play!' It doesn't matter who is in the cast. But at the same time I think the revival is a good thing for the theater, for it serves at least to teach the public that the drama is steadily moving forward."

A point specially brought home to old theatergoers by the

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revival of such a play as Lester Wallack's "Rosedale," which was first produced fifty years ago, is the change that has taken place in theatrical conventions. As *The Argonaut* remarks, "There are many theatergoers of to-day—now in the sere and yellow stage—who remember the thrills of its romance, the picturesqueness of its gipsy camp and its red-coated guards, and the suspense of its climax." But where the earlier audiences thrilled or wept, the modern audiences smiled. Mr. Colgate Baker, writing in the New York *Review*, imagines the shade of Lester Wallack, re-

AN ENGLISH CARICATURE OF WAGNER, BY FAUSTIN, IN "FIGARO," LONDON, 1876.

turned to witness this revival, utterly bewildered by its reception. "Has the whole world gone topsyturvy?" asks the perplexed ghost. "Are the human emotions reversed? Do people now laugh when they used to cry, and cry when they used to laugh? Doesn't heroism thrill any more, doesn't villainy arouse indignation—what has the human race come to since I passed away?" And Mr. Baker explains to him that human nature is just what it always was, but that the formulas for evoking its emotions on the stage have changed. Among other things, "the aside and the soliloquy have passed away, and it really seems funny to us that they ever existed." To which the shade replies understandingly:

"Ah, I understand why they laughed when they should have cried, and why they cried when they should have laughed; styles of drama have changed—like clothes; it is a matter of form."

SLIGHTED POETS—A protest is registered by *Musical America* (New York) against the prevailing custom of printing only the names of the composers on song programs and omitting those of the poets. When we consider to what an extent the race of song composers is dependent upon the race of poets, says this paper, the custom "seems a little unjust." And it continues:

"No producer of opera would think of omitting the name of the librettist from the printed operatic program. A song is a drama in brief, and there is just as much reason why the poet's name should be given on a program on which the song appears as why the composer's should appear. One occasionally finds poets' names on programs, but instances of it are rare. It would be a simple matter to make a custom of printing it in parentheses directly after the name of the song and retaining the composer's name in the usual place.

"The present omission of the poet's name is presumably due to the fact that songs are regarded as an affair of the musical and not of the literary world. While in a sense this is true, it is slight justification for omitting the name of the composer's co-artist in the making of the song. Not only would a change of the present custom do justice to the poet, but it would also serve to give information which is often desired by persons in the audience.

"This is something worth while for singers to consider in sending copy of their programs to the printer."

DOES CARICATURE BLAZE THE PATH TO FAME?

IT IS OFTEN remarked that a statesman can not be considered famous until the caricaturist has chosen him as a shining mark. But is the converse of the proposition true? Does the caricaturist help to make fame, even when his shafts are barbed with envy, malice, and all uncharitableness? That is the interesting paradox suggested by Eduard Fuchs in a paper on Wagner contributed to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin, May 15) under the title "Caricature as a Path-breaker."

Did the ax of caricature blaze the path for the artistic mission of Richard Wagner? Mr. Fuchs admits that such a view would have been considered rank blasphemy by the devoted army of disciples and colleagues who labored in the vineyard with the master himself. His apostles saw in the caricaturists who followed on his trail only dogs of malice, yelping and barking even at that which was most sublime and beautiful. Even to-day,

AN AUSTRIAN CARICATURE OF WAGNER, BY KARL KLIC, 1876.

"By the din and glitter of his campaign in Baireuth he distracts the attention of Europe even from the Turks and Servians."

he says, there are numerous Wagner enthusiasts who would at best bestow a pitying smile on those who hold the view that the Wagner caricatures largely paved the way for the acceptance of his mission.

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That the cartoons helped, however, he holds entirely true, altho it is easy to demonstrate that most of them appearing during Wagner's life were inspired by cheap ridicule, and sadly few by regard or admiration for this new-born giant:

"The popularizing and path-breaking effect of caricature is inherent in its specific means of expression. This effect is inevitable, even when the contrary is desired, *so long as the person or thing caricatured possesses intrinsic value.* And the greater this value, the greater the effect.

"That is why caricature has worked in the same way as regards all great persons and great movements. 'Tis said, and truly said, '*Ridicule kills.*' But does it kill ever and always? No! Half things and sham things, yes; whole things and true things, no.

"Lord Shaftesbury said once: 'Ridicule can make nothing contemptible unless it is really contemptible! What is beautiful is like gold, which takes on new sheen and shimmer beneath the hammer.' This is the indispensable corollary of the words 'Ridicule kills.' And for this reason even the Wagner caricatures, instinct with hostile spirit, have done no little to build for Wagner his road into the future.

"Nothing popularizes a person or a cause so greatly and so speedily as caricature. It has an effect upon the beholder because it underscores and hence emphasizes that which is *different* and therefore *essential* in things. This is its essence and its secret."

A FRENCH CARICATURE OF WAGNER, BY ANDRÉ GILL, IN "L'ECLIPSE," 1869.

In this way, according to Mr. Fuchs, the distinctive and characteristic features of a thing are made to grave themselves deep in the consciousness and imagination of humanity. And the more a thing possesses of what is thus distinctive, the more it naturally tempts the art of caricature. And the more strong its contrast is to the orthodox, the more rich and manifold will be the forms taken by caricature. This law Mr. Fuchs finds especially operative in Wagner because of his artistic universality, a quality which in his case "made everything in him peculiarly individual, as he was instinctively opposed to the traditional." Pursuing the same idea further:

"Certainly he was also, like all geniuses, only a fulfiller of the necessities of historic evolution. A thousand roads led to him. His coming and his mission were a historic *must.* No phenomenon stands isolated in the frame of time and circumstance, and neither does Richard Wagner.

"But just because the trend and tendency of the time was fulfilled in him, as it was in other ways in other times in a Luther, a Dürer, a Rembrandt, a Beethoven, a Goethe, or a Schiller, there was concentrated in him also that which was different and distinctive in contrast to that which should be conquered and superseded by his work. And it was just this different and distinctive element which caricature caused to be recognized."

This is because by the very laws inherent in caricature it is these unusual elements which it seizes and illuminates, and this process must be constantly repeated, since the opposition roused by his propaganda was naturally enormous. Mr. Fuchs continues:

"It may be said with perfect truth that in this way the entire intellectual physiognomy of Richard Wagner, every side of his artistic program of reform, became illuminated by the sharpest light of the widest publicity.

"There was at that time no comic paper in the world which did not concern itself more or less with Wagner. Besides these, countless caricatures of him and his music appeared as loose sheets, parodies, satirical commentaries, etc.

"This, to be sure, was done in a very distorted manner. But it is just this distortion, as we have said, which made his peculiar quality jump at the eyes of all the world."

Mr. Fuchs illustrates this specifically by the accompanying clever cartoon of the gifted artist André Gill, which appeared as the title-page of the French periodical *l'Eclipse*, on April 18, 1869.

"The entrance of the human ear (or the ear of humanity) is too small to receive the vast circumference of the Wagnerian music. This entrance, therefore, must be enlarged, and André Gill, that man of genius, portrays Richard Wagner working with fanatic energy at the task of chiseling the human ear anew, so that it may be able to take in the whole fulness of his new music.

"This is a rare and precious example of the humor of the grotesque and an exceedingly clever intellectual conception. Moreover, it is a characterization of the Wagnerian music as simple as it is convincing. Hence it must be perceived by even the narrowest of minds.

"It must not be overlooked, also, that such a picture, as is true of caricatures in general, is '*enjoyed*' by vastly wider circles than are reached by the majority of articles written for or against the composer. *And this spells popularization.*"

Moreover, as Mr. Fuchs observes, Wagner turned to the people with his ideas of reform. He wished to serve the people in its entirety, and not merely to provide new pleasures for a few exclusive circles. Therefore it was of prime importance to him to be made known to the masses. And this service was unconditionally performed by caricature.

"Caricature had a similar popularizing effect even in the distorted views of Wagner's most intimate private life which were exposed to the glare of day—as when his relations with women were mocked, or when the public made merry over his love of personal adornment upon the malicious publication of his letters to his Vienna 'beautifier' [*Putzmacherin*]."

Mr. Fuchs closes his article with the pregnant thought that it is the *human* element in great men which knits us to them with mystic bonds, since it proves our own kinship with them.

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THINGS THE SALVATION ARMY IS DOING

THE FITTING MEMORIALS to General William Booth, in the shape of a million-dollar training-school for officers in New York and a chain of hotels for workingmen across the country, attract the attention of editorial observers not only to the rapid growth of the Salvation Army, but to its development along the lines of social service. In the view of *The Province* (Vancouver, B. C.), "no religious movement of modern times ever swept around the globe with such phenomenal strides as has the Salvation Army within the last half century." *The Province* calls attention to the fact that "in the recent census statistics it stood second in the list of those religious bodies whose growth numerically has been greatest," and reminds us that there is hardly a corner of the known world where the Army's flag is not unfurled and where its drum-beat does not "arouse the martial spirit of its soldiery." For all that, the Army, in company with the older religious denominations, has felt the effect of modern conditions and "has found it difficult to keep up the old-time strenuosity and success along the line of the personal salvation of men," so that, altho

"the same program is carried out in this direction as of yore, the stormy days when the battle was severe and the triumphs of grace correspondingly glorious have waned perceptibly. Not that the Army does not still see souls saved at its altars—many are still born into the Kingdom through its efforts. But the changed conditions have altered somewhat the current of the Army's endeavors. Now, instead of merely seeking the personal salvation of men, as was the case in the earlier days of its history, a wonderfully diversified ministry for the varied needs of humanity has sprung up by a natural course of development."

A feature of this diversified ministry "has just come to light," in the words of the New York *World*, which finds, "after all the antivice crusades in Chicago, that the rescue and maternity home of the Salvation Army in that city has been receiving about 1,000 unfortunate girls every year and making no noise about it, having neither a brass band, a legislative inquiry, nor a board of society patrons." Such methods of work, says *The Enterprise* (Beaumont, Texas), show "the difference between salvation and society, saving and sensation-seeking, saving and slumming," while the members of the legislative committee investigating the Salvation Army Maternity Home in Chicago, we read in the Chicago *Tribune*, "exprest satisfaction with the showing, declaring the Salvation Army methods were almost ideal." The institution accepts no girl or woman unless she promises to keep and care for her child, *The Tribune* says, and it explains the conduct of the home in this statement of Miss Anna L. Haustin, the matron:

"The great majority of the mothers are unmarried, but they love their babies as well as those women who have no stigma attached to them. Some of our patients are of the red-light districts, and their mother-love and the responsibility of nourishing the tiny life often make better women of them. When a girl is strong enough to work we find her employment. We keep track of her as much as possible. If she loses her position we try to find her another.

"There are 1,000 girls a year at our homes, and it is hard to keep track of all of them. Some, who are of foreign birth, return to Europe. Some become wives and others drift again into wayward lives. We require no money, the girls do not have to work hard, and they are not allowed to do anything, except possibly light sewing, for three weeks before the child is born. There is a nominal fee of $25, however, and some of the patients pay it. Those who can not pay are just as well treated as the others."

Another form of enterprise for social regeneration, supported by the Salvation Army, is the fresh-air camp for adults and children and the farm home for waifs. There are about one hundred boys and girls on a dairy farm at Spring Valley, N. Y., we are informed by the New York *Evening World*, which records an interview with Adjutant Underwood, in charge, who says the whole purpose of the country home is "to give the boys and girls a chance and to prepare them for agricultural pursuits. The more people the Army can send to the farms the more it is doing for the public good." That the public appreciates the work of the Army is evidenced in the report of Colonel Gifford on the fresh-air camp at Canton, Mass., which appears in the Army's official organ, *The War Cry*. The township committee at first refused to vote an appropriation extending the water-supply to the camp. This was before they "had come to know our work," Colonel Gifford relates, "but this year the appropriation

AT WORK: NEW YORK WAIFS HOEING POTATOES ON THE SALVATION ARMY'S SPRING VALLEY FARM.

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AT PLAY: SLUM CHILDREN FINDING A CHANGE FROM CITY PAVEMENTS ON SPRING VALLEY FARM.

to give us water was voted without a dissenting voice. We wish you could have heard those speeches," the Colonel continues, "Catholic and Protestant, professional man and farmer, each adding his tribute to the work we are doing."

THE TURKS NOT "FANATICS"

THE CHARGE frequently made that the Turks are fanatics and that their religion hinders them from accepting European civilization is challenged and denied emphatically by Ahmed Jevdet Effendi in the *Ikdam*, a Constantinople newspaper of which he is the editor. "Europeans are particularly fond of making this charge," he says, and assures us that neither are the Turks fanatics nor is their backwardness due to fanaticism. Furthermore, he adds, "our enemies," meaning the Europeans, "declare that the Christian peoples in the Ottoman Empire are crusht under Moslem fanaticism." But this is not true, he maintains, and the religious plaint is all a subterfuge of statecraft, because—

"Our enemies, knowing the strength of religious feeling in Europe, especially in England, and wishing to partition our country, throw into the arena the Christian *vs.* Mohammedan problem in order to cool the regard of those states that are inclined to favor us. The religious motive is a pretense. When asked about the atrocities against the property, the life, the honor of Moslems in the late war, they say: 'We don't know.' But the European world, official and unofficial, does know perfectly well the truth about those acts. 'But the Turks are Moslems—in fact, it is their punishment,' they say. The reason of the charge against us is found simply in the fact that as a people we are strangers, outsiders to the European world of science and culture. Our lacks have cost us dear. For the last twenty or thirty years we have reaped no moral advantage from Europe. Before that, after the Crimean War, it was different. Then all doors in Europe were open to us. It was not the religious fanaticism of the Turks that kept them from profiting from this. It is claimed that European civilization is a result of Christianity, therefore the door of this civilization is closed to Moslems, who are held by their religion on a lower plane."

Thus fanaticism would seem rather the reproach of the European, according to this writer, who describes the European view as "ever unfriendly to Moslems," and believes the Moslems "have the right to recoil from a civilization of such a temper." This, then, is the actual hindrance to the Turks' welcome of existing European civilization, for, he avers:

"Our religion is not a hindrance to our attaining a high plane of civilization in science, in art, in philosophy, as history clearly proves. Regrettable events have taken place among us in the name of religion. What does European history not reveal of war and massacre and rapine in the name of religion! Yet we do not blame the religion of the Christ for all this. Jesus, 'the Exalted,' never hurt a hair of any man's head, and his religion never permitted such barbarities."

But this Turkish editor would not have us think that he is wholly excusing the Moslems for "lagging behind in the race of civilization, the benefits of which are before their eyes," altho he reminds us that there was a time when they "were keeping pace with Europe or setting a better pace," but—

"Now their ignorance handicaps them in the contest, and Europe is, in my opinion, largely to blame. By what right do Christian governments deny to their Mussulman subjects an equal share in what they proudly claim as the fruits of Christian civilization? Why do they wish them to remain in ignorance?"

Nevertheless, he does not sit repining over the possible answer to his question, but in the next breath proclaims:

"A truce to all complaining. We shall try to gird ourselves in manly fashion to face our future with courage, and prove ourselves worthy of our better past, and of the place left us in the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AWAKENING OF THE BRAHMINS

THE BRAHMINS OF INDIA, whose conservatism is as proverbial as the leopard's inability to change its spots, have suddenly resolved to renounce their opposition to progress. This surprizing and momentous decision was recently reached by a convention of 1,000 delegates representing the Brahmin priesthood, which assembled in solemn conclave at Amritsar—the second largest city of the Punjab—to ponder over the present condition of the keepers of the Hindu conscience and to devise means to improve that condition. This conference passed unanimously a number of remarkable resolutions, some of which laid violent hands on venerable Brahmin customs and superstitions accepted by some 217,600,000 human beings. We quote the most progressive of these resolutions as printed in the Lahore *Tribune:*

"In the opinion of this Conference . . . the Brahmins should earn their livelihood as far as possible by independent means (and not depend upon charity).

". . . This Conference enjoins on all Brahmins that they should consider it their first duty to obtain education.

". . . This Conference is of the opinion that the present-day subcastes among Brahmins are not found in the *Shastras* (Hindu

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Scriptures); therefore leaving aside such distinction of subcastes, all Brahmins should intermarry among themselves . . . (paying) due regard to *gotras* and *parvas* (consanguinity).

"In the opinion of this Conference much money is wasted on marriage and funeral ceremonies, which should be prevented. It is therefore urged upon all Brahmins to put an end to such unnecessary wasteful expenses.

"This Conference enjoins on all Brahmins to help and protect the helpless Brahmin widows and make suitable arrangements for the maintenance and education of poor Brahmin boys, and to open *ashrams* (dormitories) for Brahmin *vidyarthis* (students).

"This Conference resolves that ancient Sanskrit books should be collected and preserved and that biographies of our *rishis* (sages) and saints should be written and collected.

"This Conference requests our benign Government that Brahmins may be freely admitted in His Majesty's military service."

The President, in his concluding speech, urged that each Brahmin should maintain at least one cow in his house, and that arrangements should be made for opening dairies which would serve the double purpose of maintenance of cows and the supply of good, pure milk, and *ghee* (clarified butter). He also urged that education and purity of heart were and should be the chief traits of Brahmins, and that tho they may earn their livelihood by agriculture, service, and trade, still they must strive to maintain their high moral character and purity of mind while performing their Shastric (religious) duties, and be truthful and honest in all their dealings.

WHY THE RURAL CHURCH DECAYS

HOW TO RESUSCITATE the decadent country church is a problem which persistently demands solution from the religious leaders of the country. The decay of rural life in America is acknowledged by the St. Louis *Christian-Evangelist* (Christian) to impose serious responsibilities upon the Church in general as well as on our statesmen, and the religious press are facing this condition of things with words of warning and counsel. How terrible the situation is may be judged from the statement that "fully sixty per cent. of the churches in small towns, villages, and the open country are dead or dying." As these places of worship, districts, or parishes are not endowed as they would be in Germany and England, the minister looks for his support to the people, and if the people are poor and can scarcely support themselves and their families, how can they support a minister and his family? In agricultural districts the prevailing poverty is put down to bad farming, and some authorities tell the preacher that he must preach the principles of scientific agriculture, just as in the eighteenth century the ministers preached "On the Advantages of Stallfeeding," taking occasion from the gospel of the day's mention of a manger. In this connection Rev. D. F. Steffens, writing in *The Christian Herald* (undenominational, New York), treats of the theory that a minister should as a preparation take a two years' course in an agricultural college, for "some rural pastors would double their efficiency' by so doing, "the field for the country church being coextensive with that of the new agriculture and country life." Mr. Steffens pointedly asks:

"Is the study of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry to replace the study of Greek, Latin, and history as a preparation for the study of theology? Is a knowledge of bacteriology to be considered of greater importance for the country minister than a knowledge of New Testament Greek? Shall he learn to fight insect-pests and plant-diseases rather than to fight sin and the forces of moral evil? Shall the country minister concern himself with the answer to the question, 'What shall we eat, what shall we drink, wherewithal shall we be clothed?' rather than with the answer to that other question: 'What shall I do to be saved?' Of course, nobody would seriously entertain or defend such a proposition. But in the face of this present discussion on the part to be played by the Church and its ministry in this country-life movement, which seems to include everything from killing potato-bugs to the science of eugenics, a former country parson may be pardoned for asking himself how it is all to be accomplished and what the result is likely to be."

Besides, he says, these generalizers who talk about the decadence of the country church forget that the city church is just as badly off. "With regard to religion, the social organization of the city," he declares, "stands as much in need of transformation as in the open country." A Quaker paper, *The American Friend* (Richmond, Indiana), puts the blame for the degeneration of social and religious life in the country entirely on the church, and we read of this decadence and its remedy:

"It is evident that the country church is not the effective agency in the community that it might be and ought to be. It has not kept pace with the general development. The appeal of the city has been so strong and has offered so many advantages over the country life that it has been and is the ambition of young men and women to seek their fortune in the city. This migration has weakened the country, and made it in the minds of most people an undesirable place in which to live and make a success in life."

With a somewhat more definite view of the question Herman N. Morse, writing in *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), on "How Rural Poverty Hurts the Church," gives the following interesting details:

"In the final analysis the prosperity of the church depends upon the prosperity of the community in which it is located. In all the State of Ohio there was hardly found a strong, flourishing church in a poor and permanently impoverished community. Where agriculture has suffered most the churches also have suffered most, and throughout the State the health of the country church varied uniformly according to the degree of agricultural prosperity.

"Through certain whole areas of poor farming land the churches have almost died out. That is to say, those churches which require a high standard of living have died out. Such churches do not take root in thin soil. Here are to be found certain poor men's denominations, newer sects with a gospel surcharged with emotion. Such sects often flourish where the land is sterile. Yet as with most shallow-soil growths, there is no assurance of permanence here, and these denominations have the same difficulty that the older denominations experienced in building and maintaining permanent churches."

He cites the testimony of a pastor of Vinton County, Ohio, who had worked there as teacher and preacher for a number of years and tells us:

"Recently, when Vinton county possest the unenviable record of being the only county in the State without a mile of hard road, a strip of pike had been built and topped with limestone. In the summer the traffic crusht this limestone to a fine dust and the wind blew it out over the barren clay by the side of the road. Shortly after the road was lined with a good stand of sweet clover. Where sweet clover will grow alfalfa will grow, and the country which can grow alfalfa need not be poor."

This had its effect on the preacher's mind, as we see in the following paragraph:

"After describing the effects of lime upon that soil where sheep sorrel in the fields showed that the land was sour, this pastor summed up his position by saying that in the future he would preach both the gospel of Jesus Christ and the gospel of limestone—not the one less, but the other more. For he was assured that unless the farmers accepted his gospel of limestone, which meant for them prosperity, his gospel of Jesus Christ would fail of its full effect among them and their churches would continue to languish."

Nevertheless Mr. Morse is quite optimistic about the church in the country, and the country through the Church, wherever "religion, wholesome neighborliness, education, better agriculture, and all the necessary social improvements have been made parts of one program and of one task."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

JAMES II.'S DAUGHTER QUEEN MARY

Sandars, Mary F. Life of Mary, Princess and Queen of England. 8vo, pp. 386. New York: Duffield & Co. $4 net.

Mary II. was the daughter of the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England. He had secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and the gossip caused by the palpable effects of that marriage before Mary was born caused many tongues to wag, says Pepys in his Diary. That she was actually married was surmised by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, who said that her mother's treatment of her proved it. "A concealed respect (however supprest) showed itself so plainly in the looks, voice, and manner wherewith her mother carved to her, and offered her of every dish, showed that it must be so." And so it was.

We find in the diary of the princess in her sixteenth year the entry: "I was born the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1637, at Cranbourne Lodge, near Windsor, in Berkshire, and lived in my own country until I was twelve years old, having in that time seen the ruin both of Church and State and the murthering of my king." The date thus given in Old Style for Pepys in his Diary dated April 30, 1662, notes that "The Duchess of York was brought to bed of a girl, at which I find nobody pleased." The fact of it was Clarendon was a lawyer and people thought him no match for a scion of the royal house.

Mary grew up to exhibit a winning, altho somewhat sentimental nature, but she was not beautiful. The delightful retailer of social tittle-tattle, the inimitable Pepys, declares, "She was a plain woman and like her mother, my lady Chancellor." In character she possest all the Stuart charm, but united with a strictness of principle very alien to the spirit of her race. She gave up her favorite diversion of dancing because she found herself growing too fond of it, and yet Bishop Burnet says of her, "She carried that air of life and joy about with her that animated all who saw her." It was natural therefore that she was not transported on being presented to her cousin, William of Orange, "a short, serious, sickly looking man," and when her father broke the news of the marriage with him planned for her, she was in the depths of despair and wept all that night and the following day.

On the deposition and flight of James II. the question of the royal succession came up. William of Orange declared himself unwilling to become "usher in waiting to his wife," and eventually it was arranged that Protestant William should take the precedence in the royal title and Mary be Queen of England as he was King. "At their coronation," writes Mary in her diary, "Lady Cavendish, Lady Russell's daughter, who was an onlooker, remarks on the wonderful acclamations of joy." Thinking possibly of similar rejoicings which had greeted public events strangely opposed to each other, in the course of the preceding fifty years, the Queen goes on naively to say that 'tho the acclamations were very pleasing to me, yet they frightened me, too; for I could not but think what a dreadful thing it is to fall into the hands of the rabble—they are such a strange sort of people." We quote Miss Sandars' account of the ceremonial:

"The Queen's scepter was carried by the Duke of Bedford, the King's by the Duke of Rutland; the Queen's crown by the Duke of Somerset, the King's by the Duke of Devonshire. The Bishop of Rochester held the chalice, the Bishop of St. Asaph the gold patine, and the Bishop of London the Bible.

"The tall Queen and the tiny King followed; walking side by side under a canopy held over them by the Barons of the Cinque Ports. Both were robed in crimson velvet edged with ermine; their wax effigies in Westminster Abbey are still clothed in the garments, and hold models of the orb and scepter. The King wore a red velvet cap, while the Queen's hair was surmounted by a gold circle. Difference in height was not the only contrast between them, for the onlookers, who crowded the balconies and thronged the stands erected on the route, said that 'it would be impossible to see an uglier King or a more beautiful Queen.' 'Hook-nose' was their nickname for the unfortunate William, whose health was at this time in a very precarious state, and whose sickliness and apathy seem to have struck all those who came into contact with him."

The Jacobite poets were indignant when Mary consented to share the crown with her husband, and as dynastic successor of a Stuart father to usurp his throne and wear a crown herself. One of their poems is quoted by the author of this interesting biography:

"Yet worse than cruel scornful Goneril thou;
She took but what her monarch did allow,
But thou, more impious, robbest thy father's brow."

While King William was abroad fighting the armies of Louis XIV. under the Duke of Luxembourg, by whom he had been thrice defeated, Queen Mary was left to administer the kingdom. In the eyes of some historians she was greater as a queen and ruler than as a woman, yet in her letters and diary she complains of her husband's dissatisfaction as follows: "Thus I entered into administration which was altogether unfortunate in naval matters, and whereas other years the king had almost ever approved all that was done, this year he disapproved almost everything."

The cares of state seem to have sapped her strength, and on December 20, 1694, she was taken sick. Three days afterward symptoms of smallpox appeared. In Burnet's diary we read of the King, that he called Burnet into his closet and "gave free vent to a most tender passion; he burst into tears, and cried out that there was no hope of the Queen, and that from being the happiest, he was now going to be the miserablest creature upon earth." The King never afterward saw Elizabeth Villiers, his infatuation for whom had been a cause of long-borne sorrow to Mary. Before Mary's death, which took place December 28, 1694, "this sorrow ceased, for she detached herself completely from all earthly things."

While her death was the signal for immoderate grief among those who knew her and loved her, a Jacobite preacher took for his text in a sermon on this subject, "Go now see this curst woman, and bury her, for she is a king's daughter."

While Miss Strickland in her "Lives of the Queens of England," has devoted a volume to Mary II., her work has been made obsolete by improved historical methods. New material, of which Miss Sandars has had the advantage in producing a memoir, makes a notable book which is certain to be much read.

THE YOUNG HENRY VIII.

Mumby, Frank Arthur. The Youth of Henry VIII. A Narrative in Contemporaneous Letters. 8vo, pp. 362. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

This volume consists of a series of letters, all in English and with modernized spelling. Such a collection relating to the early years of Henry VIII. has never been published before and will be found of singular interest both to the student and the general reader. Epistolary correspondence contains perhaps the most unreserved and authentic revelations of the great figures of history which literary monuments can yield. Cicero's letters illustrate the stormy days which preceded the establishment of the Empire at Rome as no Sallust has done; Jerome's work as the founder of Western monarchism is best learned from the letters he wrote to his friends and converts; and how Eastern monasticism came into being is best learned from the exquisite letters of Gregory and Basil. The letters of Cowper are the finest in the English language as illustrating the sweetness, delicacy, and taste of a life spent congenially in tranquil intercourse with friends who loved the poet. In fact, the words of Swift are not to be charged with exaggeration when he says: "Nothing is more capable of giving a good account of history as letters are, which describe actions while they are alive and breathing, while all other relations are of actions past and dead." A hundred examples of the truth contained in these words might be cited from the writing of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen.

Henry VIII. is generally remembered by the ordinary reader as history describes him in his manhood—a selfish and sensual polygamist, who had sunk into that attitude toward a Spanish princess which wrung from Shakespeare's Katherine of Aragon, dying of cancer of the breast, the pathetic words:

"Shipwracked upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope, no kindred weep for me,
Almost no grave allowed me. Like the lily,
That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish."

This book merely gives authentic details of Henry's career from his birth in 1491 up to 1515, before he had set out on "the primrose path of dalliance." We have many letters relating to his engage-

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ment with Katherine of Aragon, in which we see the Tudor money-meanness of his father contending with the craft of Ferdinand, who was holding back the promised dowry of his daughter. Then Katherine chimes in with a complaint of poverty to her father, and a request for money to pay her debts at the English court. The rise of Wolsey is also sketched, and the romance of Henry's sister Mary and the Duke of Norfolk is also referred to in letters. It is very interesting to learn from a letter of Henry VIII. to the Emperor Maximilian how much the English monarch was to change before he became the most powerful reformer in Europe. Before entering on the war with France he declared in this letter that "the dignity and estate of the Roman Church must be defended . . . we beg and entreat your majesty to undertake the defense of the holy Roman church." But this was before the days of Anne Boleyn. His marriage to Katherine is thus announced to Margaret of Savoy by the king himself in a letter dated June 27, 1509:

"On the 11th of this present month of June, the nuptials were performed, and on St. John Baptist's day we were crowned in our Abbey of Westminster near the City of London, the place in which it has been usual to crown our ancestors the Kings of England, there being present all the great princes, lords, and nobles of our kingdom."

At this time Henry was a brilliant and dashing figure among the sovereigns of Europe and was vain of his personal gifts. An instance is given in a letter of Pasqualijo's, the French ambassador, who says:

"The king came into our arbor and, addressing me in French, said: 'Talk with me a while. The King of France, is he as tall as I am?' I told him there was little difference. He continued, 'Is he as stout?' I said he was not, and he then enjoined, 'What sort of legs has he?' I replied, 'Spare.' Whereupon he opened the front of his doublet and placing his hand on his thigh, said, 'Look here, and I have also a good calf to my leg.'"

Of Henry's private character at this time Mr. Mumby writes that he was above blame and indeed, "His standard of morality bears comparison with that of most of the ruling princes of his time. It was infinitely higher than that of his young rival of France." He was "spoiled a little, perhaps, by flattery, but, even when due allowance is made for exaggeration, a splendid figure of a man immensely popular."

Katherine is described in one of these letters as "not handsome but having a very beautiful complexion, religious and as virtuous as words can express."

BALKAN HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Ashmead-Bartlett, Ellis. With the Turks in Thrace. Illustrated. Cloth. 335 pp. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3 net.

James, Lionel. With the Conquered Turk. Illustrated. Cloth. 315 pp. Boston: Small, Maynard Co. $2 net.

Wagner, Lieut. Hermenegild. With the Victorious Bulgarians. Illustrated. Cloth. 273 pp. $3 net.

In the eagerness of professional newspaper correspondents to be not only first in war, but also first in the hearts of their countrymen, several histories of the Balkan conflict were hurried through the press long before the last gun was fired at Adrianople or Scutari had yielded to the intrepid Montenegrins. That these hastily published records *in medias res* are not the final account of the stirring events which they describe does not detract from their present interest, and one of them, at least, that of Lieutenant Wagner, the one correspondent who succeeded in some measure in keeping in touch with Balkan events, possesses permanent value The extraordinary difficulties which Bulgarian censorship and Turkish evasion put in the way of the representatives of the press during the war may account in part for the various discrepancies in their brilliant descriptions of the battles. Lieutenant Wagner, of the Vienna *Reichspost* and the London *Daily Mail*, had been from boyhood familiar with the Balkans and the character and history of their peoples had been his favorite study.

Through influential acquaintance with high officials whose confidence he had long possest, he was informed of the stirring events of the war—at least from the Bulgarian point of view—and proved to his own satisfaction that the point of vantage for the correspondent in modern warfare is not the battle line but the official headquarters. Evidently in the apparent "emptiness of the modern battlefield" the heroic or romantic epoch of war correspondence has been succeeded by a period of diplomacy in securing and disseminating official bulletins. Lieutenant Wagner combines with the vivid descriptions of the conflicts at Kirk-Kilisseh, Lule-Burgas, and Chatalja a discussion of the history and politics of the Bulgarians, of the life-story of their statesmen, and of the events leading to the war, which is almost encyclopedic in its fulness and authoritativeness. His book is prefaced by a significant statement from the pen of the Premier of Bulgaria, in 1877 a political prisoner of the Turks under sentence of death, in 1912 declaring war against them in behalf of his people, a war which has avenged years of evil and driven the Turk from Europe.

No better comment could be made upon the methods of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. Lionel James than Lieutenant Wagner himself gives in his chapter upon the "Experiences of a War Correspondent." Their books are perforce largely records of personal experiences in a very limited area of war, eminently readable, occasionally brilliant in vivid descriptions of the horrors and hardships of battles, but they cannot present a composite picture of the war. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, of the London *Daily Telegraph*, was an eye-witness of the heaviest fighting at Lule-Burgas, and his impressionistic account of the conflict and retreat will be remembered by the reader when the wearisome detail of his own difficulties with bad roads, unreliable automobiles, and dragomans, is willingly forgotten. The reader is as eager as the author to reach the center of interest, and has perhaps less patience in being compelled to force his way through masses of unimportant detail than had the author with muddy roads and recalcitrant autos. However, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's "story of the retreat of the Turk from the map of Europe" is ably told and will be profitably read. That which was a defect in his book "assumes the dimensions of a vice" in that of Mr. Lionel James, of the London *Times*. A flippant note "when men are dying" offends the earnest reader; the puerile device of nicknames for himself and his colleagues is sophomoric and not even clever. His book claims to be merely a narrative of personal adventure in the great campaign in Thrace and has its value on that basis.

Excellent maps and abundant illustrations increase the useful and attractive qualities of these three interesting books. One can but note in the pictures the contrast between the fine bearing and apparent military efficiency of the Balkan soldiers and the shambling, ragged look of the Turks. It was a sad as well as a heroic war—costing almost the very life-blood of a brave people, who have purchased victory at a heavy price, and sending a nation which seemed about to redeem its past back into ignominous retreat. Whatever is honestly written concerning it is of deep human interest.

AMERICANISMS

Thornton, Richard H. An American Glossary. Being an Attempt to Illustrate Certain Americanisms upon Historical Principles. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Francis & Co. 1912. Price, 30s.

The author of this work is a member of the Philadelphia bar, and was for twenty years Professor of Law in the University of Oregon. He makes it clear that he has fixt definite limits to the material which he considers. For one thing, "over 80 per cent. of the illustrative quotations are half a century old. No attempt has been made to register the voluminous outpourings of modern slang."

One must recognize that any collection of modern slang approaching completeness would have swamped other material. It is to be regretted that accurate contemporary record is not kept of slang, because slang is language in the making, and an appreciable portion of it becomes for a shorter or longer period standard speech. Its origin and development, then, are of interest and importance; but any measure of certainty about them is attainable only when slang is captured, as it were, on the wing. Aside from that part of it which succeeds in making a place for itself as "good English," slang enters largely into current literature, especially fiction, and into the minor periodicals, as newspapers. It is worth while, therefore, to have a complete record of slang made while it is still current; then from this record can be culled in a future period that portion which is useful in interpreting the literature or the language-phenomena of its time.

Another element, bulking largely in the daily speech of any average community, especially in sections removed from educational and literary influences, is composed of provincialisms and vulgarisms. These terms are not mutually exclusive. By provincialism is meant a form or construction characteristic of a given region; the provincialism may or may not be a vulgarism. By vulgarism is meant a form or construction violating the grammar (or accepted principles) of the language—a kind of error that marks the speech of the illiterate; a vulgarism may or may not be provincial. The speech of the masses in any given region is always marked by provincialisms and vulgarisms; from the former, indeed, no speaker is wholly free.

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(*Continued on page* 1388)

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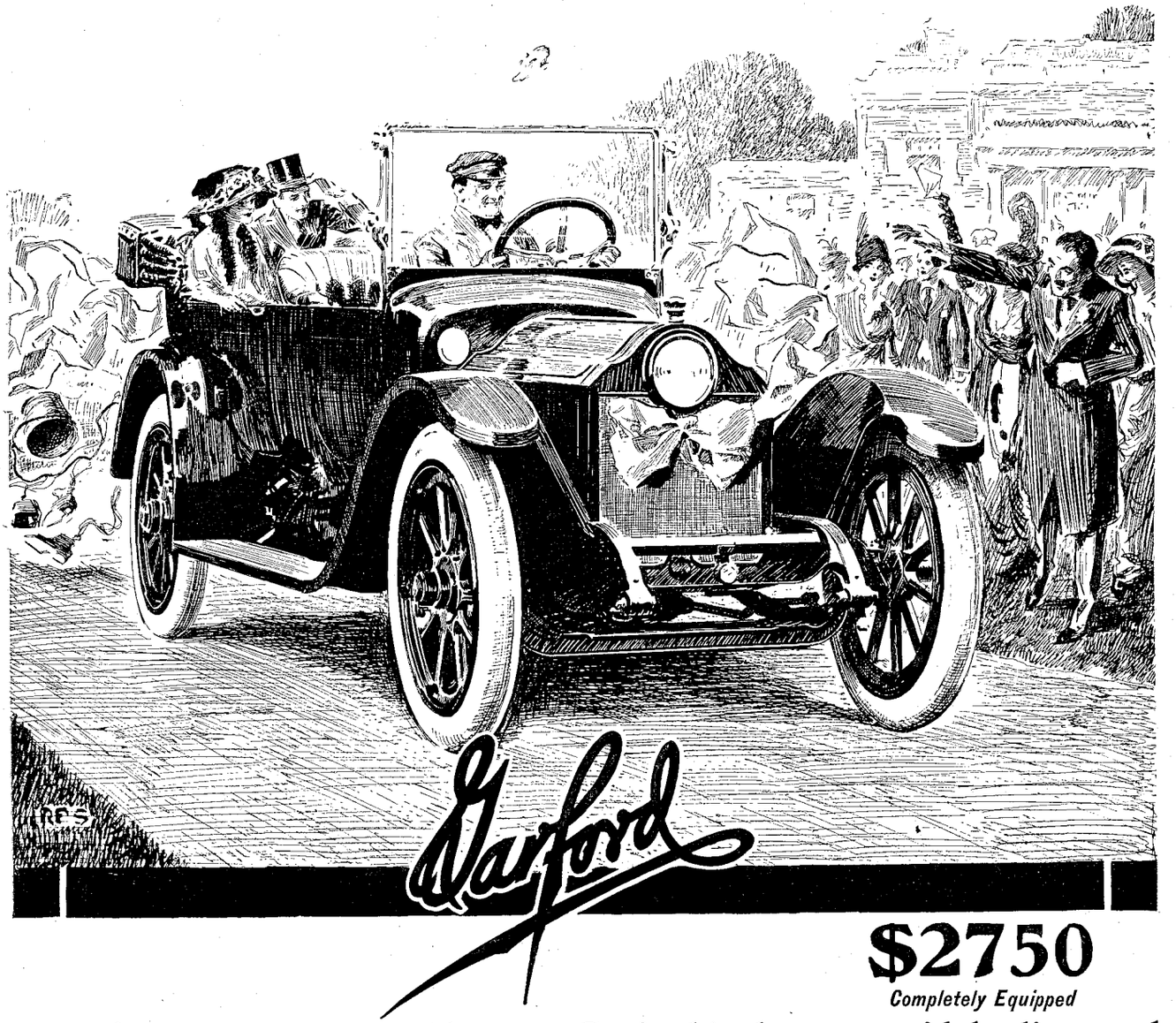

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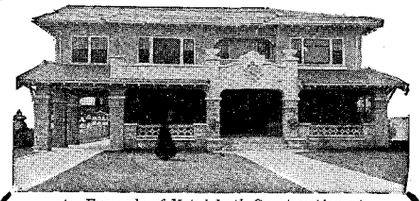

An Example of Metal Lath Construction at Los Angeles, California

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should be known to all prospective builders because it offers them a rare combination of permanency, economy and lifelong satisfaction.

Our booklet 705, "Metal Lath for House Construction," tells how you can most readily secure these qualities by using KNO-BURN Metal Lath for interior walls and ceilings, and KNO-FUR Metal Lath for exterior work. Send for a copy today.

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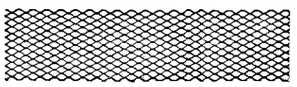

for inside use, is a flat sheet of expanded metal with a web-like mesh. The plaster works *in*, *through* and *around* the mesh. The result is a reinforced concrete-like wall—the plaster simply *can't* work loose or fall off.

Fireproof KNO-BURN Metal Lath covered with good plaster forms an effective barrier to fire because it completely protects all wood studding and joists.

Durability KNO-BURN Metal Lath, because of its rigidity, produces smooth walls and ceilings that will never warp, buckle or crack. *The plaster can't come off.* It is coated with a special carbon paint that withstands rust. It never disintegrates.

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for outside use, is a metal fabric similar to KNO-BURN, with parallel ribs that become reinforced concrete beams after the plaster is applied. This greatly increases the strength of the completed wall. It has the same plaster-gripping mesh that makes KNO-BURN so effective.

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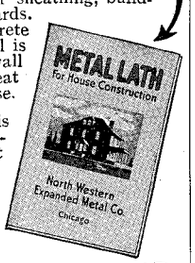

Lasting KNO-FUR is made of a specially prepared metal that effectually resists acid and rust. It is extremely rigid and practically imperishable.

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NORTH WESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO.
970 Old Colony Bldg. Chicago

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1386)

through two centuries, must be the work of many acting in harmony. The result of their labors would be two collections: (1) The current slang, voluminous, much of it transitory, but all suggestive and illuminative. A good part of such a collection would have only temporary value. (2) That part of slang and of provincial speech which has found a place in the more or less temporary local literature of the region or time, and in the more or less permanent fiction which attempts to portray the region or the time. Such collections will be of value to future generations in the interpretation of the life of the people who produced the literature in question.

The present work is of the latter class. Certain limitations mark the work which must mark any such work that is the product of one man's spare time. Adequate review of the field would require the whole of a long life, because the material must be gathered from so immense a mass. Mr. Thornton's "Index of Authorities," at the end of Volume II, contains the names of about eighty periodicals (for the most part newspapers), widely distributed in place and time, and the titles of about two hundred and thirty books. The books are chiefly novels and books of travel and description. These of course are excellent sources. We notice frequent citation from *The Congressional Globe*, 1833–63, which ought to be a rich source, because it records the speech of men from all parts of the country who, during those years, assembled in Washington and engaged in rather voluminous discussions. Their speeches ought to furnish fairly true samples of English, as men of average intelligence and training used it in each of the distinctive sections of the country during the second generation of the nineteenth century. In even better measure *The Congressional Record* would furnish an abundant source (thanks to the patriotic vocal activity of the representatives of the people), for illustration of American English of the period during which it has been issued. The needful thing is that a compiler should indicate clearly the region, the time, and the character of his source.

With reference to the work under discussion, it must be recognized that there is a great deal of valuable material in it. The periodicals and books from which it was gathered cover a wide range of territory and time. But along with that fact it must also be said that the sources used were by no means all-inclusive, and hence the material assembled is not a complete collection. Most of the periodicals from which citations are made cover each only a year or a few years. The materials gathered from novels could be augmented; that from journals of travel and description is reasonably complete.

Accepting the limitations that the author fixt, as stated in the opening paragraphs of his words "To the Reader," and recognizing the necessary limitations that the nature of the work and the character and extent of the sources imposed, we have no hesitation in saying that the task is well done. It was not an easy task; in some respects it was impossible. There are many so-called Americanisms which are equally Briticisms; but the identity is not discoverable because the person making the investigation can not be equally in touch with the literatures (written and not written) of each country. Let English publications and English recorded speech equivalent in amount and character be compared with American; it may then appear that certain expressions thought to belong exclusively to one country belong to both. The New English Dictionary, capacious as it is, does not give a portrait or map of English speech parallel with that gathered from newspapers and current novels. That a word or a meaning or a construction is not noticed in the N. E. D., then, is not always evidence that it is not British. It would be unreasonable, however, to expect one man to harvest both fields in person, and the N. E. D. furnishes a complete enough vocabulary for significant comparison.

The work fills about 1,000 pages, and includes 4,000 vocabulary terms and "about 14,000 illustrative citations." It is the most representative collection that we have seen, and has both interest and value. We confess to genuine entertainment as page after page recalled words and phrases, forms and senses, familiar to boyhood's days, but now seldom heard or otherwise brought up; and so are not only of interest, but of distinct value in that they give brief definitions and ample illustrations of words that have historical "nicknames" of many famous men (as "Little Giant," "Old Hickory," "Old Bullion"); of States and citizens of States (as "Hoosier," "Buckeye," "Badger," "Sucker," "Wolverine," etc.); of political parties, factions, organizations, etc. (as "Know-nothings," "Copperheads," "Tammany," etc.); and terms to which politics has given color or currency (as "roorback," "repeater," "Salt River," etc.). Sometimes current misconceptions are corrected, as, for example, the assumption that Mrs. Bloomer invented or introduced the bloomer costume, or that *O. K.* stood for Jackson's misspelling of *all correct.*

MR. TAYLOR'S "ANCIENT IDEALS"

Taylor, Henry Osborn. Ancient Ideals. New edition. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 461–430. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.

A feature of the modern mind in scholarship is a passion for investigating the literary and religious remains not only of Greece and Rome, but of the oriental world lying to the far east of the Tiber and Acropolis. It is comparatively in recent times that the archeological treasures of Egypt have been revealed and described. Parr, Porson, and such German scholars as Johann Voss, and the Frenchman Brunck knew nothing of the lore to the unearthing of which the discoveries of Belzoni gave the first impetus. A vast amount of material in Egyptian and Chaldean remains has since then been made public, while India and China have yielded to students of comparative religion a rich vein of precious learning.

Mr. Taylor, in this second edition of his work, makes the ideals of humanity center in Greece. The background to Greek culture was that of Egypt and Chaldea, whose ideals, whenever adopted, were elevated, broadened, and beautified by the Greek mind. Of course, the subject of

(*Continued on page* 1390)

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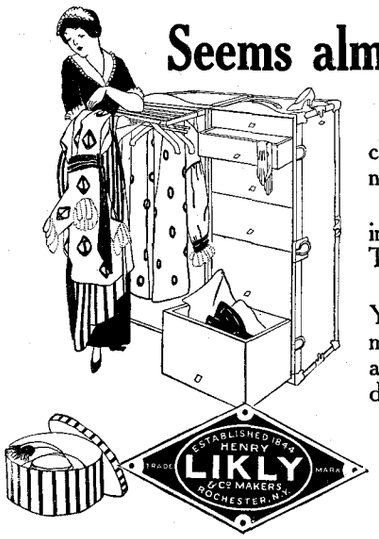
Seems almost black magic



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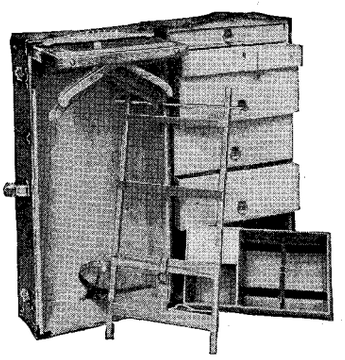
It is remarkably trim and compact. You *hang* clothes in. They stay *flat*, no matter how roughly the trunk is slammed about. Inspect one of these trunks at your dealer's and you'll realize what a marked improvement it is over the plain box type of trunk that makes clothes so crumpled at the journey's end.



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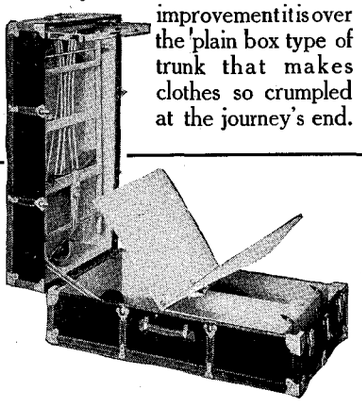
The foundation box is basswood. It is covered and lined with vulcanized hard fibre. Then it is bound on the edges with extra-heavy fibre. The metal protecting parts are of enameled cold rolled steel of unusually stout design. All trimmings are riveted on by hand. Prices $62.50—$65.00. (Add $5.00 to these prices west of the Mississippi.)

See one of these trunks at your dealer's. And send for our catalog, which describes over 100 other "Likly" Wardrobes — the widest range of wardrobe trunks in the world. Prices from $25.00 up.



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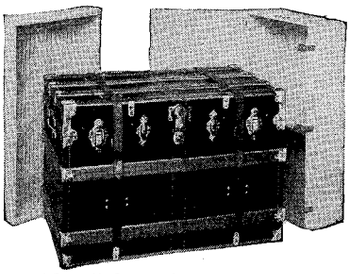
You needn't fear burly hands that toss this "Likly" Steamer Wardrobe into tug boats, motor trucks, ocean liners and jinrikishas. It's a lusty traveler.

Its wardrobe system keeps wrinkles out of six or seven suits or gowns. Hangers for men, women, or the two types combined. Price $35.00. (Add $3 to this price west of the Mississippi.) This is one of our forty steamer trunk designs. All are described in our catalog.



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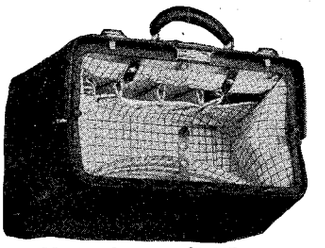
Covered all over with fire-and-water-proof fibre, this "Likly" Trunk defies the most violent traveling.

Notice the upper corner caps. They are of special "Likly" design and bridge over the whole corner. All metal protecting parts are of cold rolled steel, heavily brass plated. This trunk comes in five sizes. Details in our catalog. Prices $18.00 to $22.00. (Add $3 to these prices west of the Mississippi.)



(No. 955 Country Club Bag)

A wag called this bag "the Tight Wad's favorite" because it gives so much for the money.

It is made of fine imported pigskin, embossed with a walrus grain. Lined with serge. Look at the moisture-proof pockets for toilet articles. The other side has three handy folio pockets. This bag is guaranteed for five years. Price $15.00.

(No. 440 Gladstone Bag)

There are two sides to this "Likly" Gladstone Bag. You pack or unpack either one without disturbing the other. Notice the three useful pockets.

This handsome bag is heavily reinforced throughout. Comes in five leathers. Lining of either linen or leather. Guaranteed for five years. Have your dealer show you one. Prices $23.50 to $37.50.

(No. 600 Oxford Bag)

This bag is made of imported English oxhide. It is tough, yet light. We sew it over a feather-weight frame and line the bag with leather. It has three folio pockets, two short pockets, and a five-year guarantee. Prices $20.00 to $23.00.

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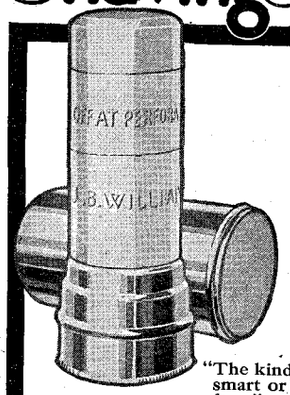

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Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.
After shaving use Williams' Talc Powder

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1388)

Greek intellectualism has been well thrashed out by German and English scholars. The verdict of Jowett sums up the question when he declares that Greek intellectualism has entered so completely into the ideals of modern civilization that it operates with all the unconscious persistence of a natural force. But before reaching Western Europe the spirit of Athens had to be absorbed by the poets, orators, and philosophers of Rome. Thus it was carried even beyond the Tagus, to *Ultima Thule*, the British Isles—and then beyond Britain.

Mr. Taylor writes with enthusiasm of the ultimate development of human ideals in Christianity. His work is characterized by learning and broadness of views. We do not think he has sufficiently emphasized the conception of unity embodied in the church as an ideal that was carried out for centuries in Latin nations through the power and influence of the papacy. He treats Christianity as a moral force, altho history teaches us that Christian Rome for centuries was the corner-stone of authority and the bond of unity in politics among contending nations.

Let us point out what we consider a more serious omission in this admirable work. Cæsar and Tacitus have described more or less fully a race of people, living on the northern shores of Central Europe whose character and instincts, the tendency of whose customs, have become prominent factors in the character of those nations which at this moment are leading powers of the world. We refer to branches of the Teutonic race, including Germany and England. The Niebelungen Lied and the early literature of Scandinavian countries are considered by some scholars to embody the prehistoric ideals and traditions of the peoples in whose language they were written in comparatively modern times as Homer was modernized, under Peisistratus, so as to bring to Athens the ideals of a dateless past.

Heine considered the *Lied* to have as its prevailing note *die Treue*—stedfastness, fidelity. Domestic life, respect for women, religious awe, and religious rites free from idolatry are fully described by the Latin author. We may well believe that the character they imprest upon the conquering men of the north in ancient times persists as a saving ideal with those who are to-day among the dominating forces of the political, social, religious, literary, and artistic worlds. With this criticism, we shall dismiss a book which we have always read with interest, sometimes with delight, and can recommend as a safe guide to those readers who are interested in the subjects with which it deals.

The proof-reader in the index has not been sufficiently careful as to the accentuating of words under the heading, "Some Greek words commented upon." Indeed there are false accentuations in certain passages of the text and a misquotation from Homer, but we may say with Horace, as Byron has paraphrased the author of the "Ars Poetica":

"When frequent beauties strike the reader's view
We must not quarrel with a blot or two,
But pardon equally to books and men
The slips of human nature and the pen."

(*Continued on page* 1392)

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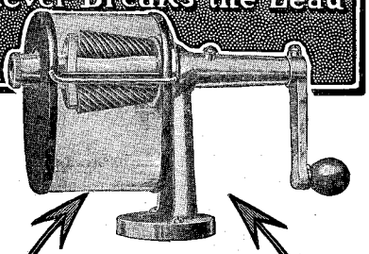

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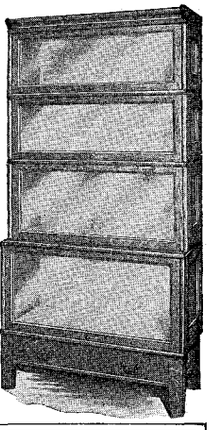

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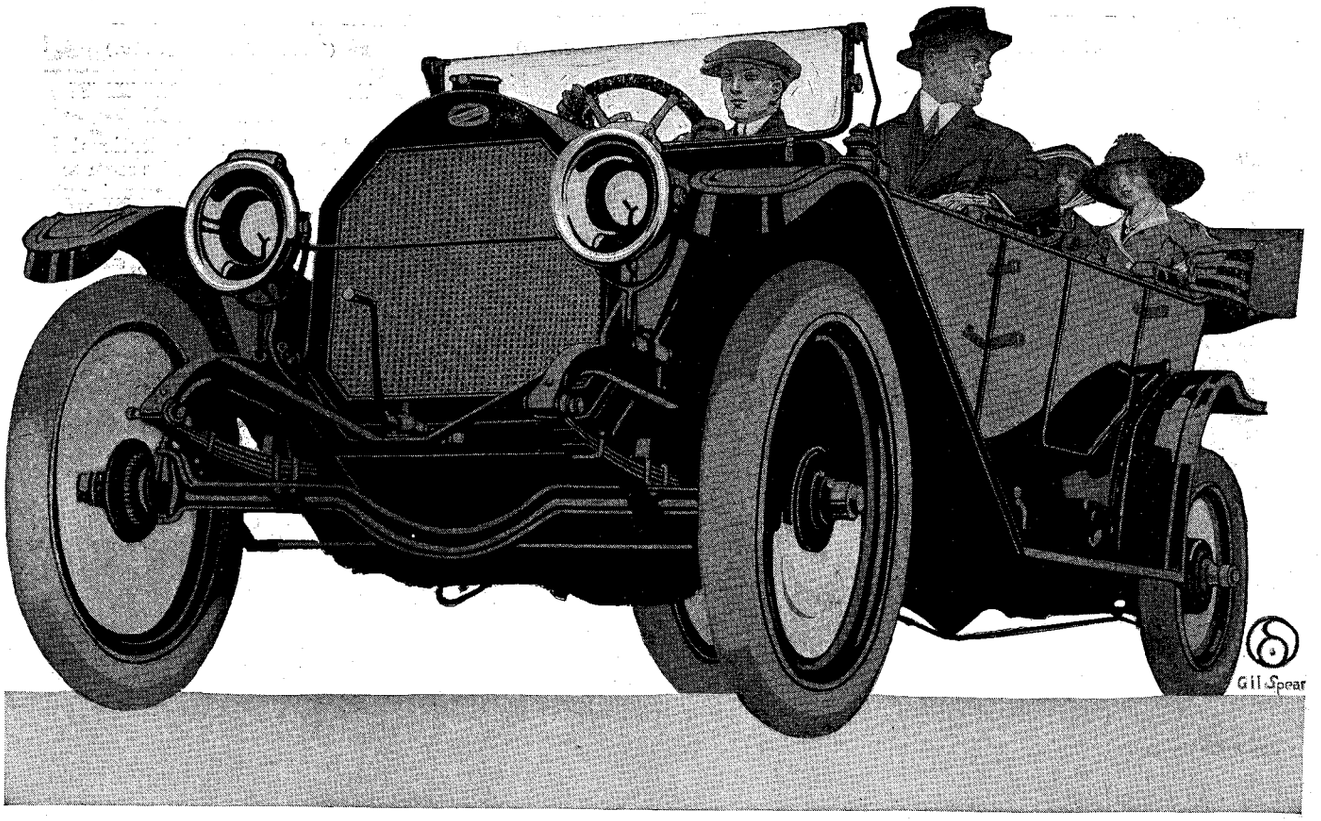

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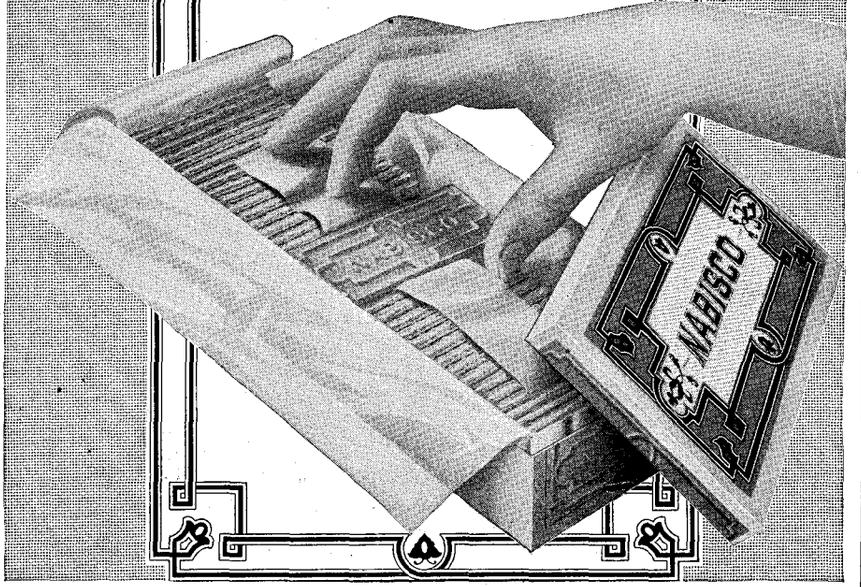

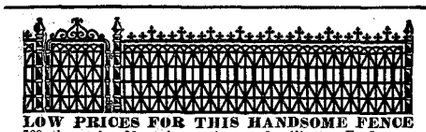

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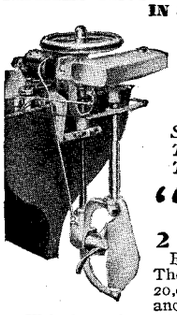

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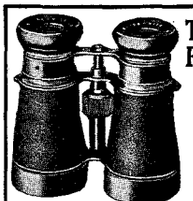

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1390)

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH IN ARCHEOLOGY

One department of institutional labor certain American universities seem to have to themselves. No European university as such, it is asserted, equips expeditions of exploration for archeological purposes, maintains them in the field, supplies experts to study the material gathered and to report upon it, and then under its official auspices makes the result available for general use. This is becoming a common activity in our larger institutions, tho the extent to which it is done is not generally known. The expeditions to Nippur in Babylonia dispatched by the University of Pennsylvania gained notoriety through the controversy that centered about some of Dr. Hilprecht's claims. The noteworthy results, however, are exhibited in a remarkably rich and extended series of volumes which have done much to close up gaps in and to enlarge our knowledge of the course of history in the Euphratean region. That expedition was epoch-making. The same university sent out later an expedition to Northern Nubia, the results of which are appearing in a series of volumes published by the institutional museum, clearing up many difficulties of Meroïtic inscriptions and contributing largely to anthropological knowledge. Another institution doing like work is the University of California, which is putting forth one or more volumes each year that exhibit and explain materials gathered by expeditions in Central and South America as well as in Egypt. In these regions much is brought to light that would either have been lost to knowledge through decay and destruction or would at best have lain still unrecognized. Advance is thus constantly being made in understanding of pre-Aztecan civilizations. Also of great importance, especially in the way of conservation of material subject to destruction by wandering Arabs, are the expeditions sent out by Princeton University to Syria since 1904, the materials gathered by which are set forth in story and illustration in seven volumes, with more to follow. The latest volume of this series, just issued, dealing with the site of Ummidj-Djimal, illustrates the great value of the operations. Before this expedition did its work, but 29 inscriptions were known from this site. Now we have 326 in five languages, some of them of great value and all useful. This is outside the valuable architectural gains which are notable. In part dovetailing into this field is the Cornell expedition to Asia Minor, having for its objective Hittite remains. One notable volume gives as a result a considerable number of additional inscriptions, the key to which, however, has not yet been recovered.

Other universities, even tho they send out no expeditions, are contributing to the same ends by publication of study of sources done by experts. The Oriental Series originating at Harvard is well known. Yale University has recently begun the publication of an Oriental Series in the issue of *Personal Names from Cuneiform Inscriptions of the Cassite Period*, by Professor Albert T. Clay.

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Expeditions such as those described are usually the result of special benefactions, which could profitably become larger and more frequent. They serve two purposes: (1) the collection, conservation, and study of valuable material for history, linguistics, anthropology, etc.; and (2) the training up of experts to the use of this material.

FRANCES WILLARD

Strachey, Ray. Frances Willard, Her Life and Work. Pp. 310. New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

That the life of one of the finest women America has produced should be written by an Englishwoman and the introduction to it by another—Lady Henry Somerset—is in itself a noteworthy tribute to Frances Willard. Her years of devoted service to the cause of temperance and suffrage, her wonderful activity, power, and achievement are still fresh in our memories. They are here faithfully described, but we linger longest on pages that tell of the formative years of childhood at "Forest Home" and Evanston, on pages from her journal that reveal her devotion to a brother and sister, as well as her unselfishness, her sense of humor, and her extreme honesty even in estimating herself. She had her love affair, but it was brief, because neither she nor Charles Fowler could yield opinions. She was an athletic, out-door-loving girl, and walked, rode, and used a gun as would a healthy boy, but her womanly instincts were strong and sure. Between her and her mother there existed oneness of sympathy, belief, and purpose.

Always prominent in educational work, the dean of the first woman's university, she was thirty-five years old before she felt the call to the cause of temperance, but once started, she never allowed anything to deviate her from a stedfast purpose. "After all," we are assured, "the whole value of Frances Willard can not be estimated by the work she did, nor by the change that her life has made in the world. Behind the capacity and energy that made her so successful, and beyond her fame, lie the goodness that was her nature and the love that was her inspiration. For her character was the cause of her greatness."

MR. HUNEKER'S NEW VOLUME OF ESSAYS

Huneker, James. The Pathos of Distance. Pp. 349. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Perhaps no words could exactly indicate the character of Mr. Huneker's new book. It is a collection of essays on subjects largely concerned with art, but dealing with many other subjects, such as literary people, metaphysics, and esthetics. All are characterized by Mr. Huneker's temperamental personality. That "distance lends pathos, and bathes in rosy enchantment the simplest event of a man's past," is a phrase created by Nietzsche.

These papers were written at different periods. They betray the author's "French apprenticeship" in their lightness of touch. The author presents criticism, both personal and quoted, and shows much interesting familiarity with artists and writers, their friendships and opinions. Of Wagner he says: "Some day the demi-god nonsense about this composer will be entirely dissipated, and then behold—a man will emerge, with all a man's failings

Correct automobile lubrication is a serious problem. But its fundamentals are simple. We will cover them in question-and-answer form:

Question: What moves your car?

Answer: Power.

Question: What determines your power?

Answer: Your motor, your fuel and your lubricant. If any one of these factors falls short in full efficiency, you receive less than full power. The greater part of the power lost is taken up by friction—wear on the moving parts.

Question: What will give you the most efficient lubrication?

Answer: An oil of the highest lubricating *quality* whose "*body*," or thickness, is best suited to the feed requirements of your motor.

Question: Suppose you use oil of lower lubricating *quality* or of less correct "*body*." What are the penalties?

Answer: Many. Among them are:

(1) Escape of the explosion past the piston rings and loss of compression. (2) Unlubricated cylinder walls at the upper end of the piston stroke. (3) Imperfect lubrication of many of the bearings. (4) Excess carbon deposit. (Due to the oil working too freely past the piston rings and burning in the combustion chamber.) (5) Excessive oil and fuel consumption. (6) Worn wrist pins. (7) Rapid and unnecessary deterioration of your motor. (8) Loose bearings. (9) Noisy operation.

Question: How can you determine the correct oil for your car?

Answer: By consulting the lubricating chart—printed *in part* on the right.

Question: What assures the reliability of this chart?

Answer: The chart is the result of the most far-reaching and most thorough study of automobile lubrication that has ever been undertaken.

It was prepared by a company whose authority on scientific lubrication is recognized throughout the world—the Vacuum Oil Company.

It was prepared after a careful analysis of the motor of each make and each model of American and foreign car.

The superior efficiency of the oils specified has been thoroughly proven by practical tests.

If you use oil of lower lubricating ***quality*** *or of less-correct* ***"body"*** *than that specified for your car, your motor faces unnecessary friction, loss of power, and ultimate serious damage.*

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Look for the name and the red Gargoyle on the container.

A booklet, containing our complete lubricating chart, together with points on lubrication, will be mailed on request.

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc." means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil A. The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1909 Summer	1909 Winter	1910 Summer	1910 Winter	1911 Summer	1911 Winter	1912 Summer	1912 Winter	1913 Summer	1913 Winter
Abbott Detroit			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
American	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Apperson	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Avery			A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A
Benz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac (1 cyl.)	B	A								
" (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	
" Com'l.	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Case					A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cole			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Columbia	A	E	E	E	A	A	A	A		
" "Knight"							A	A	A	A
Couple Gear	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	Arc.
Daimler	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A
" "Knight"					A	A	A	A	A	A
Darracq	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
De Dion	B	A	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Elmore	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A
Flanders		E	E	Arc.	E	E				
" (6 cyl.)									Arc.	Arc.
Ford	E	E	A	Arc.	E	B	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	E	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l.	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G. M. C.						Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Gramm					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gramm-Logan	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Herreshoff	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hewitt (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.				
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Hudson			Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile "20"	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" "32"									A	Arc.
I. H. C. (air)									B	A
" (water)									A	A
International	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	A		
Interstate	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Inotta	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Itala	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A						
" (4 cyl.)	A	E		A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kelly					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Kelly Springfield									Arc.	Arc.
Kissel-Kar	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l.					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kline Kar			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia	B	A	B	A	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Locomobile			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mack	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E
Marion	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Marmon	Arc.	Arc.	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Matheson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)									Arc.	Arc.
Mercedes	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
" "Knight"					A	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Michigan			Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Minerva "Knight"					A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige Detroit					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	E
Panhard	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" "Knight"					A	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder									A	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pullman	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rambler	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rapid	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Rayfield						A	A	A	A	A
Regal		E	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S. G. V.					A	Arc.	B	A	B	A
Selden	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Service					A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" "Model"									Arc.	Arc.
Stanley	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Stearns	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" "Knight"							A	A	A	A
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" "Knight"						A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	E	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz						Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Thomas	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	E		
Walter	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Warren Detroit			Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
White (Gas)			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Steam)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Winton	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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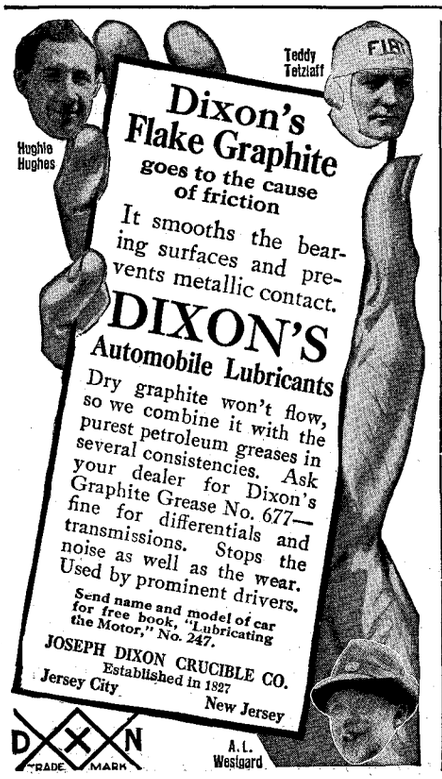
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and virtues." Of George Moore: "To tell a simple story of simple lives is thrice as difficult a task as to relate, in huge and resounding prose, the astonishing happenings of kings and queens, dukes and titled dullards." Whistler, according to Mr. Huneker, "does not sound the morbid note of Poe. He is sane, and his strangeness is never bizarre. He is primarily concerned with essences. In the true sense, he is the delineator of the moral nature. With a veiled intensity that is absolutely magnetic in its power, he adumbrates the moral temperament of his model."

One of the most timely and interesting chapters of the book is given to consideration of new movements in art, including the new "post-impressionism" and such men as Gauguin, Van Gogh, Matisse, Picasso, and their revolutionary ideas. "Rhythmic intensity," we are told, "is the key to the new school; line, not color, is king. Not beauty, but, as Rodin said, character, character is the aim of the new art." and in all the ruck and welter of the new movements there are a few men (Henri Matisse, I think), whose work will stand the test of time, and to-day shows mastery, originality, obscured as it may be, by wilful eccentricities and occasional posturing to the gallery." He concludes, "I am in sympathy with revolutionary movements in art, but now I know that my sympathies have reached their outermost verge." It is a book charming in its personality, delicate and fascinating in touches, and has a style that attracts by its dignity and perfect technic.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Fitch, George Hamlin. Modern English Books of Power. 8vo, pp. 173. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 1912.

This companion book to Mr. Fitch's "Comfort Found in Good Old Books" is composed of essays which first appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle*. They were written to help readers of the paper learn to appreciate good reading and to form a taste for the best books. And unto this end they are sufficient. Students of literature who have grown gray in reading classics of course will find little of especial help in Mr. Fitch's sincere remarks on recognized masters. But those who are just beginning their acquaintance with the books will find the work a useful guide.

Münsterberg, Hugo. American Patriotism, and Other Social Studies. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net, postage 12 cts.

With the exception of the first chapter on "American Patriotism," all the others in this volume first appeared in magazine form. They deal with "The Educational Unrest," "The Case of the Reporter," "The Germany of To-day," "The German Woman," "Coeducation," "The Household Sciences," "The German at School," "Psychology and the Navy." The chapters which deal with Germany are particularly informing and interesting. Not quite so much can be said for the other studies

Putnam, George Palmer. The Southland of North America. Illustrated. Pp. 425. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

This is a book of travels, both inland and maritime, made during 1912, and should

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arouse interest in the territory they concern. It gives "a realization of the fact that at our very doors lies an almost untouched treasure-land of fascinating possibility." From serious consideration of these pages one could acquire a valuable fund of information about the government, industries, products, finance, and commerce of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The reader's strongest impressions will come from the descriptions of people and places, characteristic habits and costumes.

Panama is now practically in our hands. The opening of the canal will bring Central America infinitely closer. No small area in this country or abroad "is more thoroughly worth seeing than Central America." The picturesque customs of tropical life are described with appreciative enthusiasm, especially the Southland's love for good music, its kindness to the traveler, its pride, and its defects. The reason for the Northerner's failure to get a footing in the business of the South is pointedly given; it comes from the attempt of salesmen to adhere to Northern methods and failure to study and understand Southern indolence and apparent sloth. The student, traveler, or reader who desires only to be amused will thoroughly enjoy Mr. Putnam's book.

Blakeslee, George H. [Editor]. Japan and Japanese-American Relations. Clark University Addresses. 8vo, pp. xi-348. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $2.50.

In the family of nations there is probably no member so completely self-conscious, so sensitive to what it deems reflections upon its honor, and so alert to enforce respect for its position as the once "Island Empire" of Japan. By reason of its position with respect to the United States, with the stepping-stone formed by the Hawaiian Islands, so largely occupied by Japanese workers, our own relations with Japan must necessarily be very close either for friendship or for enmity.

The volume edited by Professor Blakeslee contains twenty-two papers which have been published in part in *The Journal of Race Development*, issued by Clark University, and present Japan from the view of American and Japanese scholars, professional men and merchants, giving an interesting insight into native and foreign views concerning this fascinating nation. The point of view is altogether sympathetic. When men like President Jordan, William Elliot Griffis, Dr. Asakawa, of Yale University, Congressman Redfield, and Dr. Berry, formerly of Doshisha Hospital, unite in a series of papers, one may feel assured that what is good in Japan has come to the surface. In the present crisis the reading of this book might serve to allay some jealousies and to quiet some fears. At the same time it would appear that the leaven of Christianity is working in Japan and that Christian ideas are being taken into account by the Japanese themselves. One must, however, realize that, in spite of Dr. Griffis's assertion that there is "no difference in the human nature of an Asiatic, a European, or an American," there is a tremendous difference in the viewpoint. It is not too much to say that the number of Americans who can understand, for instance, the patriotism of a Japanese, its root-ideas, and the completeness with which it possesses a native,

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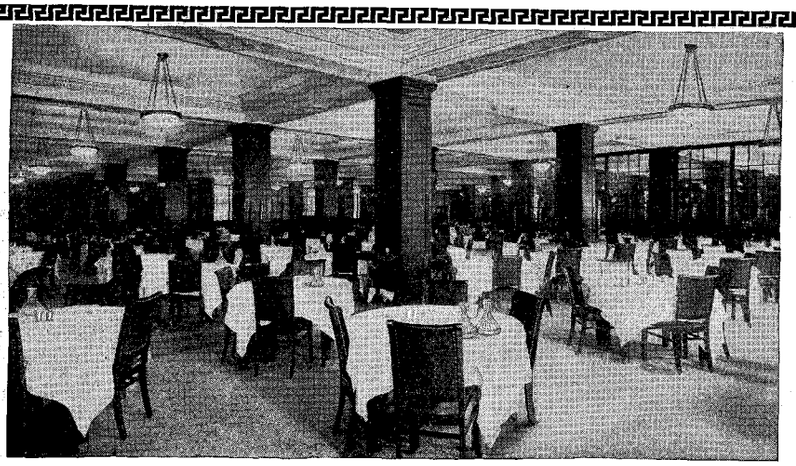

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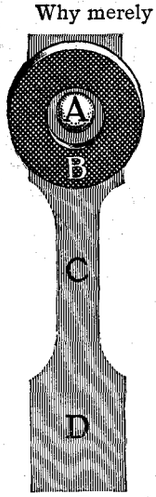

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is small indeed. If the present volume succeeds in showing some of these ideas and enabling Americans to appreciate them it will have served its purpose.

Weed, Clarence M. Seeing Nature First. Pp. 309. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Mr. Weed has made his case very strong by writing a delightful book on nature attractions. He has added illustrations in such profusion as to make the book irresistible. He takes up the seasons in rotation and tells of the flowers that herald the coming and enhance the beauties of the season. His style is poetic, and one wonders why such easily acquired delights should be so often neglected. Flowers, birds, insects, butterflies, and streams all form a part of the vivid and graphic word pictures. Many nature secrets are revealed as nature romances. The book reminds one strongly of Mr. Schmucker's "Under the Open Sky." Both are delightful.

Cosenza, Mario Emilio. Francesco Petrarca and the Revolution of Cola di Rienzo. Cloth, pp. xiv-330. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

To most people Petrarch is known as the author of some celebrated love-sonnets. To many he is known as a great humanist, a lover of classical culture, and one who did more than any other man of his time to revive and perpetuate that culture. By very few is he thought of as a statesman seeking to promote *Italia una* in the midst of the petty conflicts of the Italian states and the papal courts. Mr. Cosenza's monograph gives the full setting of Petrarch's part in Cola's revolution, translating liberally from the correspondence of Petrarch and of Cola di Rienzo and from the archives of the Roman Court.

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CURRENT POETRY

ALTHO many consider the position of Poet Laureate an anachronism, and altho, with less than half a dozen exceptions, its occupants have been writers of little repute, the recent death of Alfred Austin has caused much discussion as to the choice of a successor. The opinion which has the most supporters is that Alfred Noyes, whose "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern" has been extensively quoted in these columns, is of all living English poets the one best entitled to this distinction. Some think, however, that an older man should be laureate, and in this connection the name of Austin Dobson is mentioned. It is not certain that he would accept the honor should it be offered to him, and this may be said also of many of the other poets who are eligible—Stephen Phillips, John Masefield, Henry Newbolt, and Rudyard Kipling, to name only a few. A writer in the New York *Times*, after discussing a number of possibilities, says, "There is, of course, not the slightest chance of a woman becoming laureate, but this does not alter the fact that many consider that England has few poets of greater genius than Alice Meynell."

Mrs. Meynell's verse appeals strongly to all who are interested in spiritual poetry, but it has as yet by no means attained its full measure of popularity. Her "Collected Poems," just published in London by Burns & Oates, will, it is hoped, soon appear in America. Albert A. Cock makes it the subject of a long and enthusiastic appreciation in *The British Review* and quotes from it the remarkable poem which we give below. Surely, only a great poet could write with such beauty and simplicity on so tremendous a theme. Most readers of it will be ready to share the emotion of Mr. Cock when he asks, "What poem of the nineteenth century is more searchingly thoughtful, more massive in its intellectual hold?"

Christ in the Universe

BY ALICE MEYNELL

With the ambiguous earth
His dealings have been told us; these abide;
The signal to a maid, the human birth,
The lesson, and the Young Man crucified.

But not a star of all
The unimaginable stars has heard
How He administered this terrestrial ball;
Our race have kept their Lord's entrusted word.

Of those earth-visiting feet
None knows the secret, cherished, perilous—
The terrible, shame-fast, frightened, whispered, sweet
Heart-shattering secret of His way with us.

No planet knows that this
Our planet, carrying land and wave,
Love and life multiplied, and pain and bliss,
Bears as chief treasure one forsaken grave.

Nor in our little day,
May His devices with the heavens be guessed,
His pilgrimage to thread the Milky Way,
Or His bestowals there be manifest.

But in the eternities
Doubtless we shall compare together, hear
A million alien gospels, in what guise
He walked the Pleiades, the Lyre, the Bear.

Oh, be prepared, my soul!
To read the inconceivable, to scan
The million forms of God those stars unroll
When in our turn we show to them—a Man.

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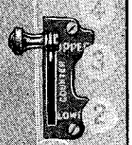

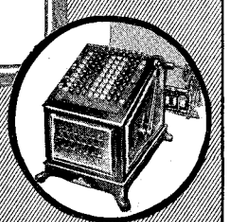

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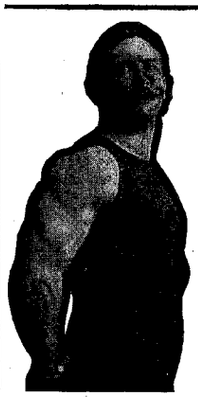

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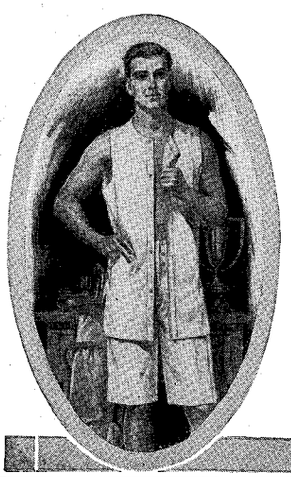

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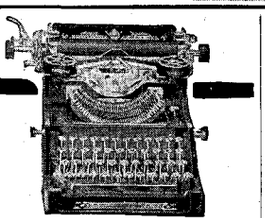

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With equal faith, less convincingly displayed, Miss Spofford writes on a mighty theme in *Harper's Magazine*.

Immensity

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD

Now Science, clear-eyed as the day,
God's great familiar, with her Key
Of mighty messages, declares
The fire-mists of the nebulæ—
The gauzy films that hang like dreams
Woven of glimmering glooms and gleams—
Are universes rolling free
Beyond the utmost bounds that be
Of outer dark the awful phares,
Beyond our stars and all our play
Of planet, sun, and Milky Way.

And at that vision into space
With such tremendous splendors wrought,
Where sovereign orbits interlace,
Writing great script on night's dark face,
The heart shakes with a threatening thought
That we, so something less than naught,
Beside that vastness have no place
In the creative care and grace.

Come, then, O Faith, come lightning-shod
To meet great Science! As a dove
Flashes her wing upon the blue,
Seeking for heights forever new,
The answering thought bring, like the rod
That broke in bloom, that heaven's wide love
Is constant as the sky above,
That near at hand or far abroad—
Before the great the small unawed—
Heaven painted in the drop of dew—
Thrilling with life in soul or sod,
Each atom feels the living God!

A legend always dear to poets is beautifully adapted by Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong in this poem which appeared in a recent issue of *The Bellman*. Mr. Armstrong is particularly successful in the stanza next before the last. The effectiveness of the lines is due partly to the skill with which the thought is phrased and partly to the glamour which is inseparable from the names associated with King Arthur.

Tintagel

BY HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG

Between twin headlands steep whose crests are crowned
With gorse and heath; where clouds the ocean bound,
Wrapt in pale mist a fairy island lies
Half sunk in flame, half balanced in the skies.

A dusky barge that slowly skirts the land
Points toward that isle, by unseen breezes fanned,
Spreads darkening wings before the falling night
And passes, leaving arrow-wakes of light.

Once Arthur passed through death to that blest shore;
Yet here they wait for him to come once more,
His vessels gleaming bright with golden sail,
To fight for right and not again to fail.

Why should we tarry for the coming years?
Let Vivien lure and Merlin whisper fears!
Fix we our gaze above the black-bound lance
Of Mordred lurking there with earthward glance.

Skyward our vision, till we see the crown
Of flashing pinnacles on that fair town
Rising beyond the silver-watered strands,
Where, dragon-banners furled, King Arthur stands
And bids us enter Avalon.

The London *Bookman* has every month a prize competition in which several cash awards are made for the best poems received. As special arrangements are made for the convenience of foreign and colonial competitors, it is surprizing that so few

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Americans send in manuscript. For the information of our readers who may be interested we record the fact that the London *Bookman* is published by Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E. C., London, England, and that particulars of the poetry competition are given in its monthly issues. Here is a poem which recently won a prize. The writer has evidently been influenced either by the poets of the Preraffaelite Brotherhood or by the old balladists whose disciples they were. His poem has undoubted delicacy and charm, altho some of the images are a little stale.

Finula

BY D. K. BOILEAU

Finula was my princess
That dwelt by the Northern sea.
Finula's raven tresses
Hung down below her knee.
And it's, oh for my dark-haired lady,
The fairest among them all—
For she sings no more at her window,
Nor dances adown the hall.

Finula was my princess.
Proudly she wore her crown:
And the tread of her passing footstep
Was lighter than thistledown.
And it's, oh for my lovely lady—
For her little feet lie still;
And she cometh no more to meet me
When I ride up the Castle hill.

Finula was my princess.
She sang like the birds in May;
And the sound of her blithesome laughter
Made music all the day.
And it's, oh for my tender lady—
For the blue of her eyes is dim;
And her hands are like carven lilies
That lie at the river's brim.

Finula was my princess.
I loved her in years gone by.
And I wooed her in early spring-time,
In winter did she die.
And it's, oh for my winsome lady—
In her grave by the Northern sea—
For she sleeps where the winds are calling,
And the sea-wave tosses free.

Here is a melodious lyric from the London *Sphere*. There are no new thoughts in it, but there are many beautiful fancies, and it is delicately wrought:

A Song

BY MARGARET SACKVILLE

What have you done with the dream I brought you
Late last night, at the fall of the dew?
Over the brink of the world I sought you,
And never paused and came to you.
A dream of golden and purple feather—
Let us follow its flight together.
The fairest dream that ever spread
In the moonlight, shining wings.
It perched in the blossom overhead
Of the apple-tree where my soul sings—
Sings of you. It came, it came
When through the dark no least star shone.
I knew not if 'twas star, or bird, or flame,
But stretched my hand out and it perched thereon.
Sweet, sweet—ah, sweet!
See how its pinions glisten!
All love, all joy is in their beat
And in its sultry pinions. Listen
To its enchanting strain—
Like sorrow turned to laughter,
Like the sound of rain
Falling in desert places, or
Delight no weariness comes after,
Long waited for,
Which still renews itself again.

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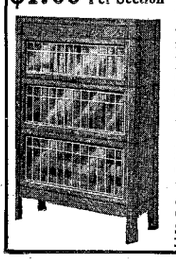

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE FIRST "MARTYR" FOR SUFFRAGE

MISS EMILY DAVISON'S intimate friends among the militant suffragettes were not surprized when she threw herself in front of King George's horse on the Epsom track the other day and was fatally injured. It is said that she had held for some time that a woman's life would have to be sacrificed before the women of England would get justice. For several years she was regarded as one of the most daring of the militants. "She was a little mite of a thing," says Mrs. Mary Freeman, mother of Miss Elizabeth Freeman, the American suffragist, "but she didn't know such a thing as fear." "She died for women," said Miss Christobel Pankhurst to a Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Sketch* on the day following the incident; "the Government's refusal to grant the vote drove her to make her protest." Mrs. Freeman has been in England much of the time since the militant movement began, and is familiar with the career of Miss Davison. In an interview printed in the New York *Tribune* she describes some of the exploits which made the girl conspicuous:

Emily had pluck. Once when she was in Holloway jail—she was in a number of times, and subjected to forcible feeding on at least four different imprisonments, as the badges she wore showed—well, this time she made up her mind she just wouldn't be forcibly fed. She took the two plank beds in the cell, for tho there was only one prisoner there happened to be two beds—just planks they were, twelve inches wide. She put the end of one against the door, and the end of the other against the window, which opened inward and was opposite the door. That left about a foot's space between the two plank-ends in the middle of the room. She put a stool between them, and sat on it.

The jailers battered at the door and threatened her but she wouldn't move. Then they broke a hole in the window and with the fire-hose played a stream of cold water on her back for nearly an hour. At last they broke in. Emily had pneumonia after that, and they had to release her.

She is the girl who in 1910 got into one of the towers of the Houses of Parliament on a Saturday, and stayed there concealed all that night and Sunday, with only a bottle of milk and a few crackers. And then, Sunday night, the watchman heard a bit of plaster dropping when she stirred in the narrow place where she hid; and she was found and put out.

She got into St. Stephen's Chapel once, too; that is the chapel under the Houses of Parliament. While she was hidden there she heard a lady who was being shown through the chapel say to the watchman: "Aren't you afraid to stay here, with all the dead buried under these stones?" Emily stayed there all night, and she wasn't afraid, either.

Once in 1909, she climbed to the roof of

Wisdom

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a hall in some suburban town—I forget the name—where a political meeting was to be held. She waited there for hours in the snow, and when the meeting began she let herself down through a skylight, and, hanging there out of reach of the stewards, heckled the speakers through a megaphone.

HANS WAGNER'S DÉBUT

AFTER watching "Hans" Wagner beat the New York Giants one afternoon, a youngster remarked that "when Wagner hits the ball, the only time it stays inside the grounds is when he bunts, and then he knocks down the infield." The remark was more picturesque than accurate, but it is safe enough to say that the veteran Pirate shortstop has always worried the National League pitchers more than any other batter. Most hard hitters wait for the ball to come somewhere near a choice place, but Wagner hits them everywhere, and he never seems to be anxious to get his base on balls. His own story of how he broke into professional baseball was told to a reporter for the New York *Evening Telegram*, from which we quote:

I broke into baseball by posing as my brother "Al." We were playing ball around Mansfield, Pa. They call it Carnegie now. That's where I was born back in 1874. My brother received an offer from Canton, Ohio, before he was offered a place with the Mansfield, Ohio, club, both in the same league.

The day he got the second offer he turned to me and told me to go to Mansfield. I got there early in the afternoon, and a man named Taylor, who owned the team, recognized me. He had seen me play. The club was hard put for a third baseman, however, and Taylor decided to take a chance with me.

It so happened that Mansfield played Canton that day. My brother was in the line-up of the Canton team, and the pitcher, "Toots" Barrett, a left-hander, was also from Mansfield. They regarded me as pretty much of a "kid," and when Canton got away to a good lead early in the game Barrett "let up" in his pitching when I went to bat. He wanted to see me make good and figured that a couple of hits more or less would not affect his rating any.

I made a couple of hits in this way, and then came the ninth inning. Never will I forget it. Mansfield was three runs to the bad when we went to bat. They needed four to win. We filled the bases and it was my turn to bat.

Taylor was not "wise" to the fact that Barrett had been easing up when I had been at bat before and made a couple of hits or he might have sent in a pinch hitter. I made a couple of bingles, so he let me stick.

With the bases full Barrett meant to strike me out. It was too ticklish a time for "monkey" business. He shoved across a fast one and I knocked it over the fence for a home run and won the game.

It was just a case of the luck of things. That's it all the time. If the pitcher's

MAN'S attire must be faultless in every particular, else he is not well dressed. You *can't afford* to compromise on the collar question. You *won't* have to if you wear

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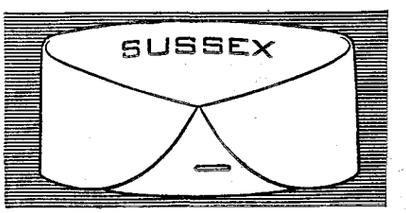

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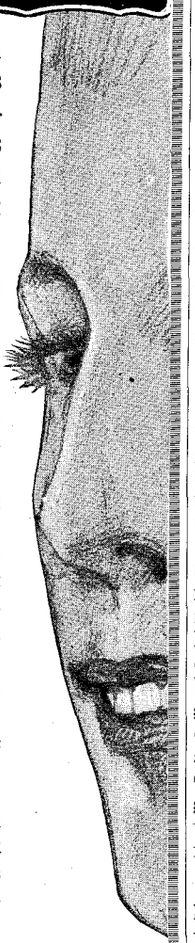
For the reason that it makes the teeth beautiful and keeps them sound and proof against decay



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and prove Pebeco's perfection by actual test. More than a toilet article, it originated in the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Sold everywhere in extra-large tubes. Very economical.

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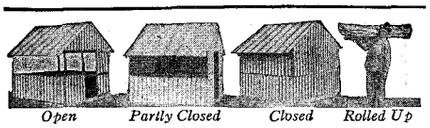

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lucky, he gets you. If you're lucky, you get him. You know some fellows are born lucky. Others are born unlucky. So far as my batting is concerned, I guess I was born lucky, that's all.

While I have always regarded my job with Mansfield as my start in baseball, I had played before that. I have been playing ball as long as I can remember. A lot of fellows who afterward butted into the big leagues, or came near it, played around Pittsburg with men when I was a "kid."

My first assignment in baseball with a regular club was with a team out in Mansfield, Pa. We called ourselves the A B C team. I don't know why we called it that, but that was the name. We were all youngsters about fourteen or fifteen years old, and we played baseball every day from daybreak until dark. We used to play our games on Saturday afternoons.

Many times teams composed of players much older than we were came to play us and were tempted to return whence they came asserting that they did not want to play a bunch of "kids." Most of the time these same teams left well trimmed.

It was while playing with that club that I grabbed an opportunity to break into faster company. A young fellow named John S. Robb, Jr.—he's a big lawyer out in Pittsburg now, and we often discuss this—was playing second base on the Mansfield team in the Allegheny County League. For some reason or other he couldn't play one afternoon and the manager of the team, "Shad" Gwilliam, sent for my brother. I've forgotten why "Al" couldn't make it, but I went in his stead. If I remember correctly that was back in 1890.

Wagner played in the little "bush" league team for a while, but he did not like older company very well, and returned to his own team. He proceeds:

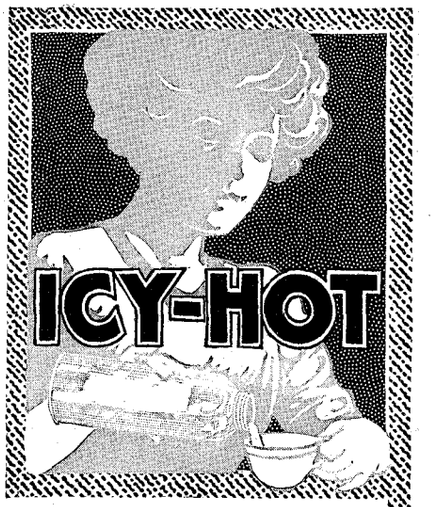
Then came my experience with Mansfield, Ohio. Now, I'll pick up the story where I left off after knocking that ball over the fence. This man Taylor's son owned the Adrian, Mich., team, and the club out there was hard put. So I was sent there as an infielder and captain.

I got homesick after a few months and quit the club. Most of the boys from home were playing with the Warren club, in the Iron and Oil League, and I joined the same team. Toward the close of the season I was made an offer by the Steubenville club, of the Tri-State League, and joined it. That was in 1895.

I went there as a sort of all-around player. I pitched for a while. I was so wild that I used to walk half the batters and strike out the other half. I had terrific speed and it was hard to get a catcher who could hold me. They borrowed "Pete" Lavelle from the Pittsburg club, of the National League, to catch me in a couple of games, thinking that it would steady me.

As a pitcher I was a failure. While in the games as a pitcher, however, I banged a couple of hits over the fence and they made me into an outfielder, playing me in center. George L. Moreland, now the famous baseball statistician of Pittsburg, was then manager of the club.

The following spring the Pittsburg club



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Hot or cold drinks when needed while traveling, fishing, hunting, motoring, picnicing, etc.

Keep baby's milk at right temperature, or invalid's hot or cold drink by the bed, all night, without heat, ice or bother of preparation.

ICY-HOT CARAFE takes place of unsanitary water bottle and pitcher—ideal for night use—can be hung in tilting bracket attached to wall at bedside and refreshing drink obtained without leaving bed.

ICY-HOT JARS and ICE CREAM PAILS—pints, one and two quarts—keeps stews, meats, oysters, vegetables, etc., hot without fire—desserts cold and ice cream solid ***without ice*** for 3 days, in absolutely sanitary glass container.

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The inner glass bottle is thoroughly protected against breakage—is easily removed, sterilized or cheaply replaced if broken. Perfectly sanitary—liquid touches only glass. Handsome nickel plated or leather covered cases. Many new exclusive features. See at dealers—look for the name ICY-HOT on bottom.

Pints, $1.00 up; quarts, $2.00 up.

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signed me, and W. W. Kerr, who then owned the Pirates, wanted to farm me out to Kansas City, but I insisted that it was too far away from home, so he sent me to Paterson, N. J., in the Atlantic League. I played with Paterson all of that year and until June 20, 1897, when the Louisville club, owned by "Barney" Dreyfuss and managed by "Fred" Clarke, and of which Harry C. Pulliam, one-time president of the National League, was secretary, bought my services.

When I was leaving Paterson the "fans" of that city presented me with a watch. I still have it, and it's some watch.

During the winter of 1899 and 1900 the National League was cut from a twelve- to an eight-club league, and Mr. Dreyfuss purchased the Pittsburg franchise. He took some of the Louisville players to Pittsburg with him and I was fortunate enough to be among them.

Let's see—of course Clarke came along as manager, and "Tommy" Leach and Deacon Phillippi were among those who had been playing with Louisville and were taken to Pittsburg.

Well, I've been with Pittsburg ever since. Guess that about completes the yarn.

AN UNUSUAL TURK

THE love of indolence which critics charge against his race was not one of the weaknesses of Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, who was slain on June 11 by an enemy of the Young Turk party, who sought to avenge the death last winter of Nazim Pasha, for which Shefket was blamed. As War Minister in charge of the campaigns against the Balkan Allies he worked night and day, snatching a little sleep each night in the tent which sheltered his headquarters. It is said that he was urged to escape his enemies by a sudden flight from Constantinople, but, being a fatalist, he refused, saying, "What God wills will be." A sketch of his personality and his career from the pen of M. H. Donohue, the Balkan war correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, appears in a dispatch to the New York *Times*. We quote in part:

Shefket had many faults, but was handsome and generous to a degree. It is said of him that he never forgot his friends and rarely forgave his enemies. He lacked caution and discernment and had a tendency to insincerity.

Shefket, as I remember him, was a remarkable *causeur*, possessing, for a Turk, a very lively imagination. I have sat listening to him for hours, telling stories of his adventurous military life. The man had the true gift of the *raconteur*, and the most prosaic incidents, coming from his lips, sounded like a new version of the "Arabian Nights."

One of the dead man's weaknesses was

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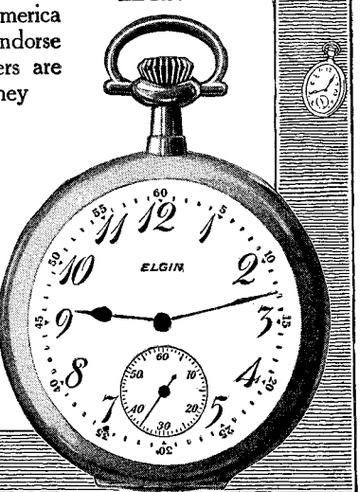
LORD ELGIN, here illustrated, is the consummation of all this experience, all this skill and all these facilities. It is the watch for lifetime service. It is the correct model for masterful men. It is the thinnest watch made in America with an enamel dial.

LORD ELGIN



Forty thousand leading jewelers of America—in every town and city—display, endorse and sell Lord Elgins. These jewelers are Elgin*eers*—masters of watchcraft. They know good watches.

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ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
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can be spent in travelling abroad, or in living over home scenes and pleasures with the

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The Perfect Stereopticon

Extremely simple to operate, optically and mechanically accurate, and very durable.

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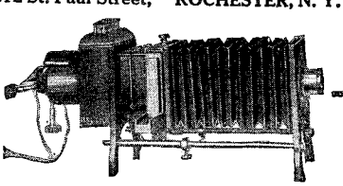

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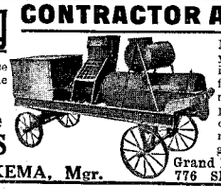
Wanted to use and help sell the Monarch Concrete MIXERS



My offer gives you a big capacity, automatic feed, level drum mixer at a low price and a chance to make money without giving your time.

F. L. DYKEMA, Mgr. Grand Rapids, Mich. 776 Shepard Bldg.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

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Ask Lovers of Edgeworth If It's Good. Thousands and Thousands will Tell You They Swear by It

If you've never smoked Edgeworth Tobacco you've no idea what you've missed. Let us send you a few sample smokes to try.

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is the finest Burley-leaf the ground can yield. There's *never* a bite for the tongue. The aroma is as inviting as a man could find.

You who swear by "Edgeworth"—tell your friends to try it. And you who know it not—it's time to get acquainted.

We're so sure of "Edgeworth" that we GUARANTEE it—and will refund the purchase price if you are dissatisfied. Edgeworth READY-RUBBED in 10c and 50c tins, everywhere, and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid if your dealer has none.

Liberal Sample Free

We know what it will mean to you to try Edgeworth, so we ask you to accept a few good smokes at our expense, Write today and we will mail sample to you without charge, if you will send us your dealer's name.

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(Established 1877)
Also manufacturers of Qboid Granulated Plug Smoking Tobacco
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Sliced Plug or Ready-Rubbed —Either way you want it.

2 in ONE for 2
You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the
Ristey Tent-Couch
A tent and couch in one. Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting 20-page booklet.
RISTEY TENT COUCH CO.
3142 Columbus Avenue. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Folded Weighs 50 lbs.
Pat. July, 1908

an inordinate variety and love of the picturesque, whether in an incident or a uniform. He would pose ten times a day before the camera, and was wont to stand for amateur and professional photographers with his head well thrown back, those dark Arab eyes of his flashing like diamonds, one hand on his hip, and the other grasping firmly the hilt of his sword.

Altho loving power, Shefket is believed to have been drawn unwillingly into the ranks of the conspirators who planned the *coup d'état*. Once a party to the conspiracy, he seemed to have lost all sense of perspective. He flung military discretion to the winds, broke off negotiations, and light-heartedly embarked upon the second campaign, which the Turks were told was to reverse the inglorious defeats of Kirk-Kilisseh and Lule Burgas and preserve Adrianople to the Empire. All the world knows how grievously Shefket and his advisers disappointed their countrymen.

Despite certain political differences, Shefket preserved a certain attachment for the murdered Nazim Pasha, and in private never ceased to deplore the fatal bullet which robbed Nazim of life and Turkey of an able soldier. According to the plan submitted for Shefket's approval the *coup d'état* was to have been accomplished without bloodshed, but when the band of conspirators and their supporters rushed from Stamboul and invaded the precincts of the Sublime Porte this undertaking was forgotten; angry passions and personal animosities surged uppermost, and Nazim and his aide-de-camp, the handsome and accomplished Tewfik Bey, fell victims.

From this moment Shefket realized that his earthly days were numbered, and that he was a doomed man. "Blood must be requited by blood" was a saying not unknown to the murdered Grand Vizier, and he literally paid "measure for measure." Ever since that January day when the Cabinet of Kiamil was overthrown and the Young Turks climbed back into power Shefket daily lived haunted by the specter of the assassin. Friends and sympathizers of the dead Nazim had sworn to take the lives of both the Grand Vizier and Enver Bey, and if Shefket lived so long it was perhaps because opportunities for killing him were lacking.

Shefket was the best-hated man in Turkey. Like most politicians, he was hated by those whom in the course of his administration he had driven from the army and those whom his enmity had sent into exile, or whom he had court-martialed and put in a felon's cell; but the one unforgettable crime for which Shefket was tried and found guilty by the public conscience of Turkey was participation in the assassination of Nazim.

Well?—"Your wife gave a beautiful address."

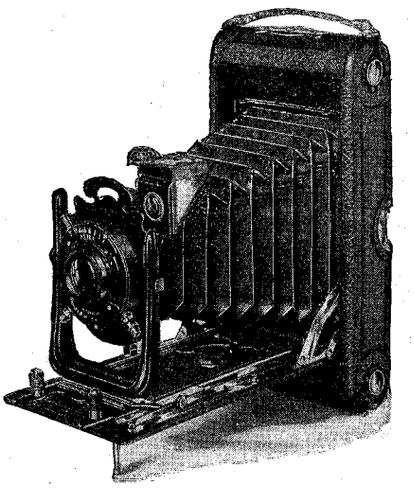
"Yes?" replied Mr. Meekton.

"She said it was woman's especial duty to be kind to dumb animals."

"I heard about it."

"But you don't seem impressed."

"It doesn't seem to be anything that interests me—not unless you are going to put husbands in the dumb-animal class."—*Washington Star*.



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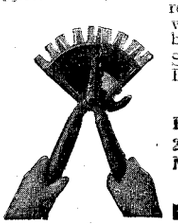

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Anticipation.—JACKSON—"Whew! that's some cliff!"
JOHNSON—"Seems to fascinate you."
JACKSON—"Yes. That's the way my desk will look when I get back."—*Judge.*

Corrected.—IRATE PATRON—"I thought this railroad was for the benefit of the public."
RAILROAD OFFICIAL—"You're away off. The public is for the benefit of the railroad."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The New Mother.—"When you kissed your weeping mother good-by, and went out into the world to make your fortune, I presume her last tearful injunction was for you to be good?"
"No, make good."—*Houston Post.*

His Hint.—"Don't you believe every woman should have a vote?" asked the Sweet Young Thing.
"No," replied the Young Man. "But I believe every woman should have a voter."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Lucky Meeting.—ANGRY INVESTOR—"Well, I've been out and seen that building lot I bought of you."
REAL-ESTATE MAN—"You're just the chap I want to see. What does it look like?"—*Puck.*

Business Failure.—TRAMP—"Yes'm, I wunst had a good job managin' a hand laundry, but it failed on me."
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TRAMP—"She left an' went home to her folks."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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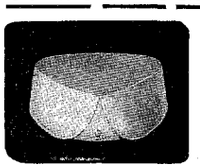

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Happens Frequently.—We don't know who put the pune in punctuation, but we do know a whole lot of punctuation is put into punk.—*Berkshire Eagle.*

Terrible.—"Daughter and her beau must have had a terrible quarrel!"

"Why so, ma?"

"Five pounds of candy, a bunch of roses, and two matinée tickets have just arrived."—*Judge.*

Revenge.—FATHER—"You have no sense; I'm going to cut you off with a million."

THE SON—"If you do I'll disgrace the family by riding around in a second-hand auto."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

How it is Done.—OWNER—"What'll it cost to repair this car of mine?"

GARAGE PROPRIETOR—"What ails it?"

OWNER—"I don't know."

GARAGE PROPRIETOR—"Thirty-four dollars and sixty-five cents."—*Puck.*

Polite Retort.—"You are getting very bald, sir," said the barber.

"You, yourself," retorted the customer, "are not free from a number of defects that I could mention if I cared to become personal."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Choice of Words.—"What is that man's occupation?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "it depends on your point of view whether you say he is conducting a campaign of education or is just a plain lobbyist."—*Washington Star.*

Encouraging News.—Berlin is to have a fine new golf course. This is good news, for it is hoped that, in course of time, the Germans will follow our example by paying more attention to golf than to national defense, and then we shall not be so unfairly handicapped.—*Punch.*

Slump in Sight.—"Yessir," said the big man, "I'm opposed to the election of United States Senators by popular vote."

"My, I'm surprised to hear you say that," said the little man. "What are your reasons?"

"I manufacture dictagraphs," replied the big man.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Feared the Other.—The man of great financial prominence had met with an accident.

"We'll have to probe," said the doctor.

Just at that moment the man recovered consciousness and exclaimed:

"If it's a surgical operation go ahead, but if it's another investigation, give me an anesthetic."—*Washington Star.*

A Catch.—FATHER (angrily entering parlor at twelve-thirty)—"Look here, young man! Do you stay as late as this when you call on other girls?"

JACK (trembling with fear)—"N-n-n-no, sir!"

FATHER (appeased, as he leaves the room)—"That's all right, then! (Aside.) Thank Heaven! Mary has caught on at last!"—*Puck.*

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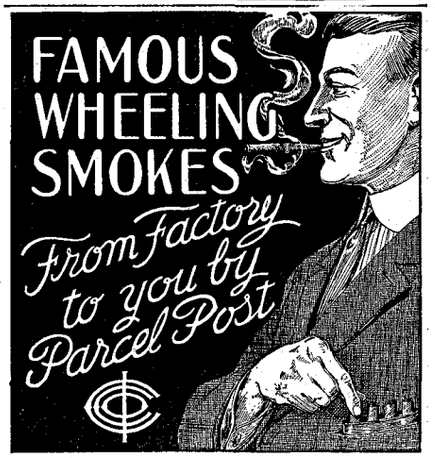

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 5.—The British Government decides to lay down three battle-ships of the present year's naval program immediately instead of next March, as intended. This is in consequence of the rejection by the Canadian Senate of the Naval Aid Bill.

June 7.—The Agrarian and Clerical parties are returned to power at the parliamentary elections in Prussia in undiminished strength.

The European Powers demand that the Balkan States demobilize their armies.

June 8.—Miss Emily Davison, the British suffragette, dies from the injuries received when she rushed on the race-track at Epsom Downs and stopt the King's horse.

June 9.—A new Hungarian Cabinet is formed with Count Tisza as Premier.

June 10.—The House of Commons passes the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill.

Mexican rebels dynamite a troop train near Guaymas and kill 200 men, say dispatches.

June 11.—The Hamburg-American liner *Imperator*, the largest ship in the world, sails from Hamburg on her maiden trip to New York.

Shefket Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, is assassinated.

The Parliamentary Committee which inquired into the British Government's contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company exonerates members of the Cabinet of any wrong-doing in the purchase of stock in the company.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 5.—The Senate Commerce Committee votes to defer reorganization of the customs service until January 1.

Secretary of State Bryan announces that Germany, Bolivia, and Argentina have so far approved his peace plan as to ask for tentative drafts of the treaties.

June 7.—Thirty-one employees of the Weather Bureau are reduced in rank and two officials suspended without pay, pending an investigation of alleged political activity in behalf of Chief Willis L. Moore's candidacy for the post of Secretary of Agriculture.

June 9.—The Supreme Court reverses the conviction in the case of the officers of the so-called Turpentine Trust.

June 10.—The Supreme Court, deciding the Minnesota rate case, holds that States have a right to fix intrastate rates so long as they do not make them confiscatory.

The President nominates Cornelius J. Ford, a union labor leader, of New Jersey, to be Public Printer.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice White, upholds the legality and the constitutionality of the so-called Newspaper Publicity Law.

GENERAL

June 5.—Thirty-eight of the forty-one strikers in Paterson charged with unlawfully assemblying in doing picket duty are found guilty.

A Cincinnati court dismisses the case against George B. Cox, former political leader, and other officers of the Cincinnati Trust Company accused of canceling a note which it was alleged had not been paid.

June 6.—Alexander Scott, editor of the *Weekly Issue*, a Paterson (N. J.) paper that has been supporting the cause of the silk-mill strikers, is sentenced to serve an indeterminate prison term of not less than a year nor more than fifteen years and to pay a fine of $250 for "inciting hostility against the Government."

June 7.—William W. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, is acquitted at Boston of the charge of conspiracy to injure the cause of the textile strikers at Lawrence, Mass., last year, by "planting" dynamite. In the case of Frederick E. Atteaux, a disagreement is reported, and Dennis J. Collins, who turned State's evidence, is found guilty on two counts and not guilty on four counts of the indictment.

President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, and eighteen other officials are indicted in the Federal Court at Charleston, W. Va., on a charge of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law. The indictments charge that the defendants conspired with the United Mine Workers of America and with the coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to raise wages in the West Virginia field so as to prevent this State competing with them in Western markets.

June 8.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, noted theologian, dies in New York City.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. A. W.," New Corydon, Ind.—"Please give part of speech and construction of *place* in the sentence, 'A change has taken *place*.'"

In the sentence you ask about, *place* must be understood as the direct object of the verb *has taken;* it is a noun in the objective case. The relation may be clearer in such a sentence as "He *took* his *place* at the wheel."

"E. G. P.," Tonopah, Nev.—"Is the past tense of 'attack' pronounced 'attackt'?"

The pronunciation you suggest is correct. To make the past tense of *attack*, one simply adds the sound represented by the consonant letter *t*.

"H. H. W.," Greensboro, N. C.—"Kindly give the correct English for the following sentences: (1) 'Everywhere there *was* noise and the usual jostling life.' (2) 'To give to *whomsoever* has the effrontery to ask is not wise.' (3) 'We will feel better to *all* be together.' (4) 'Of course we have enough work to do, but the need for extra effort is so great as to *much more than* make up for the extra work involved.'"

(1) It is proper to use the singular verb in the first sentence you quote. The ground for that construction is either (a) that *noise* and *jostling life* are parts of one state of things, and this state of things is the real subject, or (b) that the speaker suggests and the hearer perceives not several things in a group, but things *taken one at a time*. It would also be proper to use a plural verb, *were*, suggesting the plurality of things in the scene that is recalled; but in the sentence cited the effect would not be so good.

(2) Use *whosoever*, because the word is subject of the verb *has*.

(3) The Lexicographer does not approve of "splitting the infinitive"; but not all persons who have ground for speaking with authority will agree with him. Hence the Lexicographer will not condemn it as an error to insert *all* between the sign *to* and the body of the infinitive *be*. But why not omit *all*? That relieves us of a "split infinitive" and at the same time improves the sentence; *all* is redundant.

(4) The fourth sentence illustrates the danger of admitting the "split-infinitive" construction. A simple case of it may not offend; but indulgence in liberty may lead to unrestrained license. "It seems *to much more than make up for* the extra work" should be rather "It seems to *do* much more than make up," etc. But the Lexicographer would recommend entire revision of the sentence his correspondent quotes. The idea the writer sought to impart is apparently not clearly thought out, certainly not carefully exprest.

"F. H.," Jackson, Miss.—"What is the origin and meaning (by grammatical construction) of the expression, 'by and large,' as used in the sentence, 'It is *by and large* the most efficient system yet introduced'?"

The phrase *by and large* is a nautical term which in the United States has been given currency outside the technical world of its origin. As a nautical term, it is a combination of (1) *by* and (2) *large* in the nautical senses respectively of (1) *close to* the wind and (2) *free from*—away from—the wind. A ship is said to sail well *by and large* when it sails well whether going into or away from the wind—that is, in all conditions. Hence the phrase *by and large* in its wider (American) applications means "in general" "considered in all respects," or "from all points of view." The two words thus used are (grammatically) *adverbs*.

"W. S.," Asbury Park, N. J.—"Please comment on the expression, 'I have not got any.' Is the prejudice against the word *got* well founded?"

In the sentence, "I have not got any," *got* is wholly uncalled for, unless it is understood that the speaker was to *get* (procure) some of the thing or things in question. If mere *having* (possessing) and not *getting* (procuring) is the idea to be expressed, the word *got* should be omitted. Further, "I have not any," though correct, is not so good as "I have none."

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